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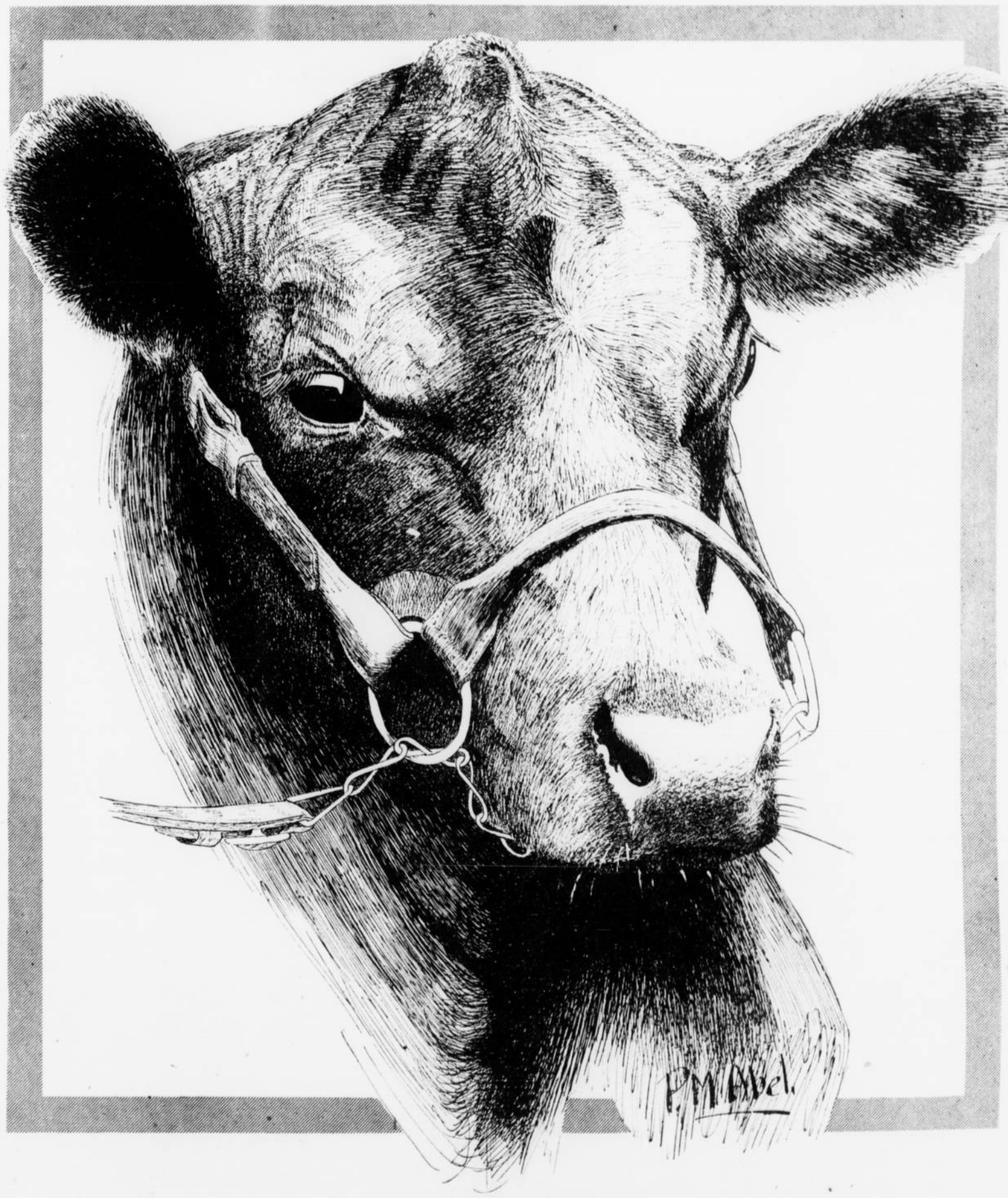

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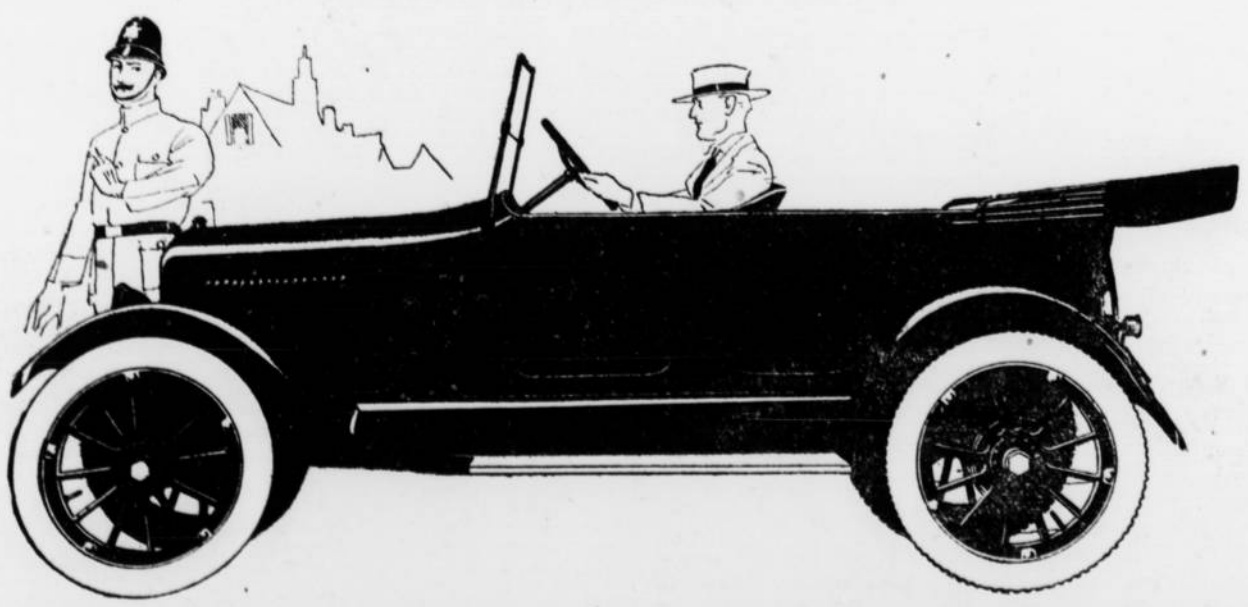

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.

Associate Editors: R. D. Colquette, John W. Ward, P. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

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Parliamentary News

Some Revision of Tariff Anticipated—Bill to Extend Time of Sale of Oleomargarine—By Our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, April 30.—The western Unionists met in caucus this morning to discuss the tariff. A look over some of the items discussed may give a line on what the government proposes in the way of taxation. It is proposed to eliminate the duty on small threshers, binders and farm household commodities such as washing machines and cook stoves, and also upon such other things as leather for pegged boots. Instead of these taxes, the proposal is said to be levy an excise tax, which would come upon the manufacturer, without making the farmer pay any more for his goods than at present. At the same time, this would give the manufacturer the protection he claims he needs.

From many sources, it is said, the hint has gone forth to the government that it must do something along this line. The western Unionists accepted this plan as being better than an absolute wiping out of the tarff. The government has been plainly told that it is going down-hill, anyway, and if it is to die, it might as well die with a record of having done something.

The western members are also interested in the handing over of natural resources and are demanding that the government, which has all the facts before it, draw up some plan for submission to the western provinces for agreement. They consider the plan of waiting for an unanimous proposal from the western provinces absolutely hopeless, and in a resolution say that a settlement is no nearer now than eight years ago. Also, they add, there is no hope of a settlement by this means in the near future.

Plans for the handling of next year's wheat crop are at present receiving some consideration, though the government has thus far fought shy of any announcement as to what proposals it has up its sleeve. The general feeling among members seems to favor continuing some measure of control in selling as long as control of purchasing is being exercised in Europe.

A bill to extend the time for importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine succeeded in raising several breezes in the House this week. The bill would allow "oleo." to enter Canada until March 1, 1922, and there is a sort of free-for-all on it, with party lines cast to the winds. Hon. S. F. Tolmie introduced it, then two or three members on his own side of the House condemned it as dangerous to the country at large and to the dairying industry in particular. Donald Sutherland (South Oxford) all but traced the recent war to the use of "oleo.," and certainly blamed it in a large measure for Ontario's abandoned farms and housing difficulties in the cities. The European nations which had stood by and calmly witnessed the violation of Belgium, he declared, had been the greatest users of oleomargarine. He predicted hunger would be stalking abroad in Canada unless there was a bumper crop this year and "oleo." was abolished.

Dr. Michael Clark said he thought the debate should have ended when the minister explained the bill. However, though government members condemned it he felt compelled to support the bill. He did so because he and the members of his party look at such things from the national standpoint rather than through the eyes of any class of people. Protectionism took the sectional view; free trade the national outlook. Increased imports mean't increased manufactures at home.

J. W Kennedy, another National Progressive, thought the importation was not in the public interest, therefore, he was against it . Hon. W. S. Fielding said his only fault with the bill was that it should be permanent, then "oleo." factories would be encouraged. F. W. Stacey (New Westminster), representing a dairying constituency, supported the bill on the grounds that if a man could not buy a limousine (butter), he should be allowed to buy a humble Ford. The debate gives evidence continuing for some time.

The Fielding amendment to the franchise bill, to restrict the appointment of returning officers to persons holding such official positions as sheriffs, postmasters, registrars, etc., was swamped by a vote of 81 to 49. The National Progressives helped vote down the amendment, and in this they were assisted by Angus Macdonald, of Temiskaming, who had but a few hours before taken his seat with the followers of Hon. T. A. Crerar. Mr. Macdonald was cheered by the cross-benchers when he took his seat, but it was noticeable that the applause was almost entirely confined to that section of the House.

When the occasion demands, the House can dispose of a lot of legislation in a hurry. Such was evidenced on Wednesday, when the House doffed its coat, rolled up its sleeves and joined the Overall movement.

The result was somewhat astonishing. Bills on opium and drugs, loan companies and trust companies, steamship inspection fees and civil service insurance, were finished up, and then for good measure Dr. S. F. Tolmie greased the skids with oleomargarine, to give the members a chance to unload cargoes of thoughts, which were burdening their souls.

The Opium and Drug Bill had had a trying journey. It finally emerged from committee with little more than the skeleton unchanged, and even that showed signs of paring and scraping. This prompted D. D. McKenzie to urge the minister in charge, Hon. N. W. Rowell, to draft his legislation before it reached the house. Every section of the country had joined in damming the bill for one thing or another. The druggists didn't like it,

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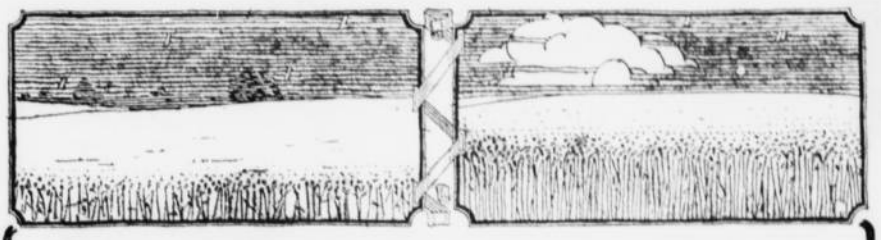

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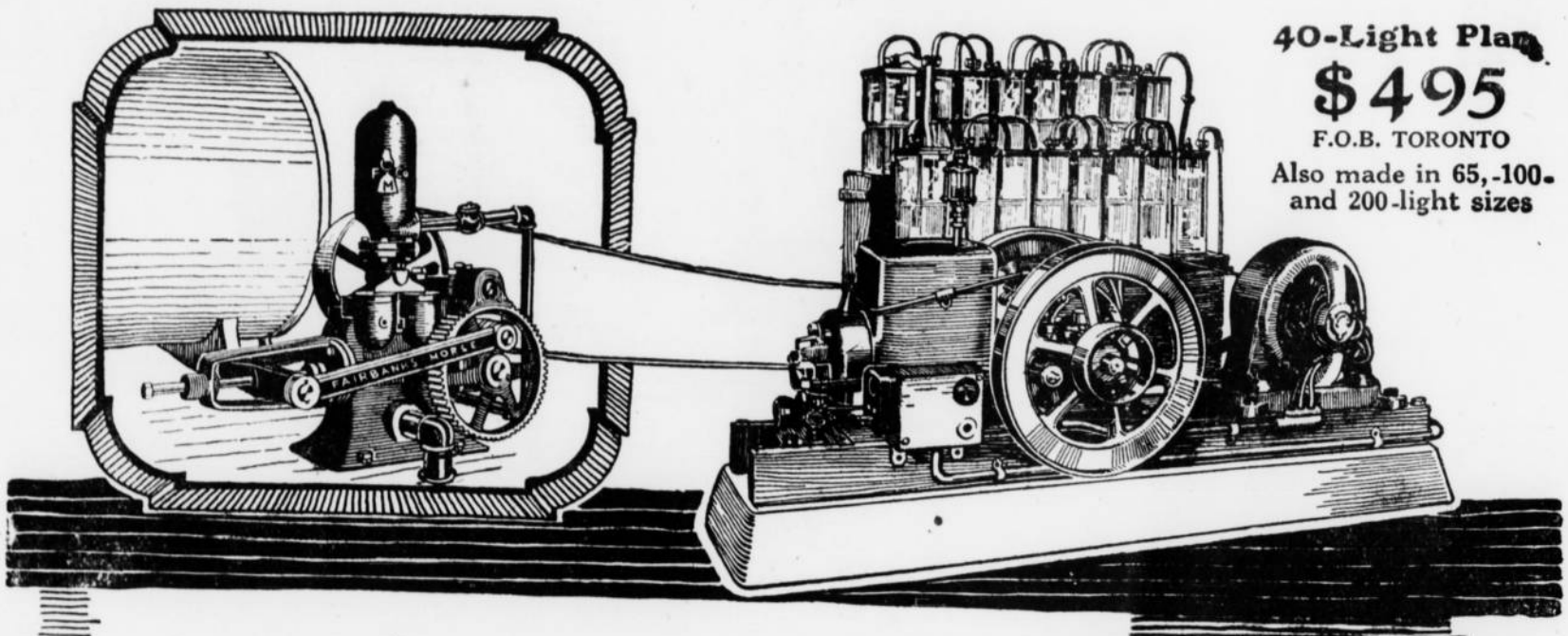

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 5, 1920

An Experiment Worth Watching

Western farmers will be interested in an experiment in wheat marketing that is being conducted in the North-western States. The farmers there are forming an association to dispose of their wheat co-operatively instead of throwing it on the market in the ordinary way. It is planned to engage expert salesmen to sell the product to millers and exporters. Speculators and profit takers will be eliminated and all the proceeds, minus handling charges, will come back to the growers. The general outlines of the plan have been worked out and whether or not it is adopted will depend on the farmers themselves. If enough support is secured to guarantee an annual volume of 15,000,000 bushels steps will be taken to proceed with the scheme and provide handling and marketing facilities.

The proposed plan embodies two features of more than ordinary interest. One is that the farmer who joins the association assigns to it the right to market his wheat. He signs a hard and fast contract, running for six years, to deliver all his wheat, except feed and seed, to the association, to be sold for him when and where the best prices can be secured. The other is that the wheat of all the contracting growers will be pooled according to grade, the net proceeds to be prorated back to the growers according to the amount delivered to each pool. These and other important features are explained elsewhere in this issue. The proposed plan is simply an attempt to apply to wheat marketing those co-operative principles which have worked with such remarkable success on the coast in the marketing of fruit and other products.

The Bankers' Denial

The following letter, addressed to the editor of The Guide, has been received from the secretary of the western sub-section of the Canadian Bankers' Association:

> Winnipeg, Man.,
> April 26, 1920.
>
> Dear Sir: The article appearing in your issue of the 21st April is most misleading and unfair, in that it conveys the impression that banks are specially curtailing loans to farmers.
>
> This is not the case.
>
> On enquiry being made, it cannot be found that any bank has given instructions to discontinue loaning to farmers; on the contrary, loans to farmers for legitimate needs are being freely extended.
>
> During periods when financial conditions are such that it is advisable and necessary that curtailment of credits should take place, any action of this nature would more particularly affect commercial businesses, the legitimate needs of farmers are invariably excepted.
>
> Yours truly,
> W. A. WEIR.

This is hardly an answer to the statement made in The Guide. The Guide did not say that "any bank has given instructions to discontinue loaning to farmers." What we said was that "reports from different parts of the West indicate that the banks are curtailing their loans to farmers this season." We made this statement because we have received verbal and written reports to that effect from various parts of the West. In order that we may know to what extent this is general throughout the West, we shall be glad to hear from farmers who have been unable to obtain credit for their legitimate needs. Letters on the subject will be considered as confidential and will not be published unless the writers state their willingness to have them made public.

Canada's Biggest Merger

The biggest merger that has ever been formed in Canada is now nearing completion in the British Empire Steel Corporation. The merger, which has been engineered by Col. W. Grant Morden, of Montreal and London, will include the two biggest steel and coal companies in Canada, together with steamship lines, shipbuilding companies and allied industries, reaching from the Atlantic coast to Port Arthur. These will be linked up with some of the largest steel corporations in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, and, in the belief of Col. Morden, as expressed in his recent speech before the Empire Parliamentary Association, at Ottawa, will form "the first and greatest empire industrial partnership in the basic material of the world." The Canadian companies to be included in the merger include the Canada Steamships Lines Ltd.; the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company; the Dominion Steel Corporation; the Halifax Shipyards Company; the Davis Shipbuilding Co., of Levis; the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co.; the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., together with the latter's Kingston subsidiary; the Maritime Nail Co., of St John, N.B.; and possibly several other allied industries.

Colonel Morden, who represents British capitalists concerned in the deal, has declared that steel can be produced more cheaply in Nova Scotia than anywhere else in the world, and that the merger will bring about the ideal combination of Canadian natural resources, with British capital, experience, and market connections After this it is to be hoped we shall not hear any more about the need of protecting the "infant" steel industry. A gigantic merger that is going to compete with the United States Steel Trust in the markets of the world should need no protection in the home market. The merger is spoken of as a $500,000,000 organization, and it is stated that the first issue of stock, to be exchanged for the securities of existing companies, will be $205,000,000.

The Overall Movement

Within the last few weeks a movement has sprung up in the United States which is a protest against exorbitant prices for woolen goods. In many of the cities business men have entered into an agreement to wear overalls instead of cloth suits during business hours. Winnipeg clothing dealers refuse to believe that the movement will gain headway in Canada, and affirm that if it does, the price of overalls will go to $8.00 per pair. In this case the movement will not accomplish its end, that of bringing pressure to bear upon retailers and through them on the clothing trade, because the extra profit on overalls touches a much larger section of the community, and would probably make up for the deficit caused by a boycott by a small group of city dwellers. An advance of overalls to the price above indicated would be out of all proportion to the rise justified by the increased demand, and could only be looked on as an arbitrary measure on the part of the clothing trade to teach the public the lesson that profits are sacred and should not be made the subject of complaint. Their method of handling the situation would be to extract from the overall-wearing section of the community, farmers and laboring men, the profits they expected to make on suits.

Still Wearing Spectacles

The Edmonton Journal is deserving of thanks for publishing in its editorial columns a description of a recent Guide cartoon, portraying a Canadian citizen throwing away his old party spectacles and gazing with his own clear vision upon an acrostic setting forth the principles of the New National Policy. The items set forth on the poster, which, as the Journal says, are worth examining, were as follows:

> **N**o class domination.
> **E**qual rights for all.
> **W**ar on special privilege.
>
> **N**o secret election funds.
> **A**bolition of economic injustice.
> **T**rue democracy and Canadianism.
> **I**ndependent citizenship.
> **O**pen publicity in government.
> **N**ational unity.
> **A**way with sectionalism.
> **L**egislation for the general good.
>
> **P**rinciples, not partyism.
> **O**nly the people should rule.
> **L**oyalty to convictions.
> **I**njustice to no class.
> **C**ast away partyism.
> **Y**oung Canada awake!

The Journal, however, does not share the enthusiasm which "Canadian Citizen" displays on reading our cartoonist's impression of the meaning of the New National Policy. It remarks:

> Just why any citizen should become as highly excited as the gentleman in the drawing is represented to be over these mottoes we entirely fail to understand. There is hardly one of them that has not been incorporated in the statements of the policies of Canadian political parties in the past. It will be said that the old parties have not been faithful to them, but what guarantee have we that a new party will?

It is true, as the Journal suggests, that neither of the old parties has been faithful to these worthy principles, though both parties have professed to believe in some of them. If the old parties, or either of them, had sincerely advocated these principles, and put them into effect when they held the reins of power, there would have been no new party, and no need of one. It is precisely because the old parties have been untrue to the principles of democracy and justice, that the new party has arisen. The guarantee that a new party will be true to its principles lies in the fact that the New National Policy has been born of a desire on the part of the people for a better state of things and their determination to elect to parliament representatives who will be chosen by the people and who can be trusted to carry out the wishes of the people. Old party platforms have been dictated by politicians seeking power and the politicians have failed to live up to their promises because they were made only to deceive the people and to catch their votes. If the Journal could throw away its party spectacles and look with nonpartisan eyes upon the New National Policy and the hundreds of thousands of citizens who support it, it would have a clear vision of the brighter day which is dawning for the people of Canada.

Nova Scotia Farmers Organize

An event of outstanding significance in the agricultural and political development of Canada was the organization of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia at a convention held on April 14. At that convention delegates gathered from all save two counties in the province and declared enthusiastically for an organization similar to that conducted by the farmers in New Brunswick, Ontario, and the three prairie provinces. With absolute unanimity they adopted the New National Policy or the Farmers' Platform, and thus took a definite stand in the political fight looming on the horizon.

While the latest to organize for independent political action, the Farmers of Nova Scotia may be looked to, to give a good account of themselves. Nova Scotia was the cradle of political liberty in Canada and the little "province by the sea" has made a remarkable contribution to the political development of Canada in the last half century. Party lines have always been tightly drawn, and the political heat has been peculiarly fierce in that province. But the war and Union government have largely broken down party lines, and the Nova Scotia farmers will rapidly become a factor in the political arena as an independent organization. Undoubtedly they will shortly qualify for membership in the Canadian Council of Agriculture and thus strengthen the farmers' federal organization.

The United Farmers' Guide

The United Farmers' Guide, the official organ of the United Farmers of New Brunswick and the United Farmers of Nova Scotia, made its appearance at Moncton, New Brunswick, on April 21. This journal started its career with a paid-up subscription list of 15,000. It is published under the joint ownership of The Grain Growers' Guide and the organized farmers' companies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and will serve the same purpose as The Grain Growers' Guide in the prairie provinces, and The Farmers' Sun in Ontario.

Retailers as Tax Collectors

The latest suggestion for producing the additional revenue so badly needed by the Dominion government, comes from Sir Henry Drayton, the finance minister. The proposal is that a tax of one per cent. be levied on the turnover of all business concerns. Details of the proposed tax have not been given, but it is understood that it would work out somewhat as follows: The manufacturer sells to the wholesaler at $100 and pays a tax of one per cent., which he adds to the price, making it $101. The wholesaler, after paying freight and taking his profit, sells to the retailer at $125, on which he pays and charges one per cent. tax, making the price to the retailer $126.25. The retailer, after allowing for his expenses and profit sells the same goods to the consumer at $175, plus tax, $1.75, or a total of $176.75. The tax undoubtedly would be passed on in this way, and the consumer would pay the total tax, which on these figures would be $4.00.

Exactly how the government would collect the one per cent. of tax at each stage has not been explained, and it is quite possible that Sir Henry Drayton will come to the conclusion that the expense of checking up every merchant and manufacturer in the country to see that he remits one per cent. of his takings to the treasury would be too great to make the tax worth while. The point which is desired to bring out here is that retailers are protesting against the suggestion that they should be required to act as tax collectors and, along with the price of their goods, be forced to charge four per cent. additional on behalf of the government. They believe that the public would object to paying the tax and that as the actual collectors they would have to take all the kicks without getting any of the proceeds.

We wonder if the retail merchants of Canada do not realize that they are, and have been for over 40 years, the chief tax collectors of Canada. They are today collecting from their customers, through the workings of the protective tariff, not four per cent. but in some cases as much as 40 per cent. in taxes in addition to the real price of the goods which they sell. The retailers, moreover, are not only collecting taxes for the government; they are also collecting a toll for the protected manufacturers.

It is easy to understand why retail merchants object to being compelled to collect another four per cent. in taxes from their customers. What is hard to realize is why the retailers have not protested long ago against the system which compels them to collect from 20 to 40 per cent., the greater part of which goes to the manufacturers.

The death of the Hon. A. G. McKay, Minister of Public Health and Municipal Affairs in the Alberta government, will be a matter of general regret. He made very considerable success in the administration of a new department through which the health and welfare of human beings was regarded as a matter of importance, not less than that which for many years has been attached to livestock. Public health and welfare is a department of governmental activity which must steadily grow until every child is given an opportunity to face life's battles without the physical handicaps under which so many thousands now labor.

The appointment of C. M. Hamilton, of Weyburn, as Minister of Agriculture in the Saskatchewan government will, undoubtedly, be generally popular among the farmers of that province. Mr. Hamilton's record in the Union of Municipalities and his agricultural experience marks him as a man who should make an outstanding success in the administration of the Department of Agriculture.

The Overall Movement

Many business men who have joined Overall Clubs, as a protest against the high cost of clothing, are driving to their offices in expensive cars, driven by high-priced gasoline.

Thirty-two Mules on a Combined Harvester and Thresher in Idaho. The threshed grain is d elivered in sacks, which partly accounts for the use of warehouses rather than elevators

Farmers in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, are Organizing to Market their Wheat Scientifically and Eliminate Speculation---By R. D. Colquette

THOSE who attended the U.F.A. convention in Calgary last winter will remember A. A. Elmore, president of The Farmers' Union, of the state of Washington, who brought greetings from the farmers south of the line to the farmers of western Canada.

Mr. Elmore is a live wire of high voltage. He is specially interested in the welfare of the wheat growers of the Inland Empire, which consists of Idaho, and large wheat-growing districts in eastern Washington and Oregon. This great section is separated from the eastern wheat markets by a range of the Rockies, which adds high grades to a long haul. The natural outlet is to the Pacific coast, where a local market and shipping facilities to the Orient and through the Panama canal are provided or in prospect. The commercial interests of the farmers of the Inland Empire ignore state boundaries and are a striking example of the fact that the political sub-divisions of a country are not always drawn with due regard for the natural divisions into which its soil and climate divide it.

The wheat marketing facilities of the Inland Empire are not all that could be desired from the farmers' viewpoint. True, there have been a considerable number of local co-operative warehousing associations organized, but there has been little or no co-ordination between them, and things seem to be fairly satisfactory to the big wheat and milling interests. Mr. Elmore has been trying to find the remedy for this state of affairs. Things looked rather murky and hopeless.

They looked murky and hopeless until one day last winter. He was in Portland, Oregon, and was pacing the lobby of a hotel, waiting for a train. Passing by the door of one of the assembly rooms he noticed a sign which stated that a co-operative meeting of fruit growers was going on inside. Co-operation means "come in" to Elmore, and in he went. There he found Aaron Sapiro, attorney for some of the co-operative associations of California, explaining the co-operative plan for marketing farm products. "That is the idea for us," said Elmore, and negotiations for getting Sapiro to address the annual convention of the Farmers' Union at Spokane were undertaken.

When Sapiro landed in Spokane it was with a working plan for the wheat growers in his pocket. His plan went over at the convention with a bang. It was thoroughly discussed by the delegates, and before they were through they had decided to proceed in applying the California idea in the marketing of their wheat. President Elmore was authorized to appoint an organization committee of 15 members, "for the express purpose of initiating and developing a movement to organize the wheat growers into co-operative marketing associations, whereby their wheat will be handled on a co-operative basis for the benefit of the producers and ultimately the consumers."

Some news of these plans had reached The Guide, and on my trip through the Pacific States it was planned that I should investigate what was being done and see how the scheme was going over. Spokane, where the committee has its offices, is the centre of the movement. When I reached Yakima, on my journey across from Seattle, and had still half the state between me and Spokane, I began hearing of the plan. The farmers were talking of it, and the country agent was enthusiastic about it. It began to feel as if there was something doing. So when I reached Spokane I was not long in making my way to the offices of the Farmers' Union, and the wheat organization committee. I arranged to go out with Mr. Elmore to one of his organization meetings at a place called Fairfield, in the famous Palouse district, whose bald, rounded hills of volcanic ash produce some wonderful crops of wheat.

At Fairfield, we found the meeting already in progress. The farmers were listening to an address by Dr. Stanley Arndt, a partner of Mr. Sapiro's in San Francisco. If the word, "doctor," calls up in your mind a picture of an elderly gentleman with a preoccupied air, forget it. Arndt is all youth and enthusiasm. He could pass as a county agent without an effort. He won his doctor's degree at the University of California last year with a thesis on co-operation law. When we arrived he was explaining the terms of the wheat contract, and occasionally taking a poke at the big wheat and milling interests in a manner that would delight the heart of an audience of Canadian farmers. The khaki shirt he wore didn't detract any from the effectiveness of his address.

A. A. Elmore.
President of the Washington Farmers' Union, who is taking a leading part in the organization of the Washington Wheat Growers' Association.

Dr. Arndt's business at the meeting was to explain the terms of the contract which the farmers down there are signing. Elmore talked co-operation and organization. From their addresses, from literature that is being circulated, and from conversations with several of the men who are working to get the plan over I gained a fair working knowledge of just what the idea is, and what is hoped for it.

The Wheat Marketing Plan

This is the plan. The wheat growing section in which the organizations are being formed produces around 80,000,000 bushels of wheat in a normal year. The total farm value of the 1919 crop, basis December 1, was estimated by the federal government at $167,000,000. The marketing of this crop is the biggest single line of commercial business in the Pacific Northwest. In each of the states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, a non-capital, non-profit association of wheat growers will be organized under state law. Three associations are necessary because the state boundaries divide a big district which, from the agricultural viewpoint is an industrial unit. The associations will work in close co-operation in the marketing of wheat. The completion of the organization and the commencement of business is contingent upon getting the wheat growing farmers in the three states to sign contracts to deliver their wheat to the associations in sufficient numbers to guarantee a volume of 15,000,000 bushels annually. The date set for reaching this objective is July 1.

We will take the Washington association as an example. It is known as the Washington Wheat Growers' Association. Membership is open to any wheat grower, the entrance fee is $10, and each member has one vote. The association will be controlled by a board of 15 directors, 14 elected by counties according to the amount of wheat marketed through the association, their election to be ratified at the annual meeting of the association at Spokane. The other, who has full director's powers, will be appointed by the dean of the State Agricultural College to represent the general interests of the public.

Contract to Deliver Wheat

A contract between the grower and the association is signed. It is a binding one. It binds the association to buy and the grower to sell and deliver to the association all of the wheat marketed by the grower for six years. The growers retain, of course, all the wheat necessary for seed and feed. Special arrangements will be made regarding the sale of wheat of special quality for seed purposes. The growers surrender all right to sell their wheat, this being looked upon as one of the basic principles of producers' co-operation. The selling will be done for them by experts engaged by the association. Special facilities will be provided for obtaining information on world's wheat marketing conditions to enable the experts to merchandise the grain to the best possible advantage. It is explained that the big wheat interests all have such sources of information. That is one of the ways they have of manipulating the wheat market. Each grower, even the most inexperienced, will have the advantage of competent salesmanship in the marketing of his wheat.

"You are primarily producers of wheat," say the organizers. "You are at it every working day of the year but one, and you know, or ought to know, about all there is to know regarding the growing of wheat. For one day of the year you are a seller of wheat. How can you expect to be as expert at selling wheat as a man who is at it every working day of the year. That is his business. When you do business with him he has everything in his favor. He knows the commercial conditions, he knows how to talk, how to convince men that black is grey; he knows how to handle you and you don't know how to handle him. Your business is to hire a specialist, to hire someone who knows the business from the bottom up. The Armour Grain Company in Chicago is the greatest grain company in the United States. It owns 22 per cent. of all the grain elevators in the country. Do you suppose that Armour does this? You do not suppose that he gives the orders when wheat shall suddenly be dumped on the market to make your price go down. No, he hires men who study the wheat

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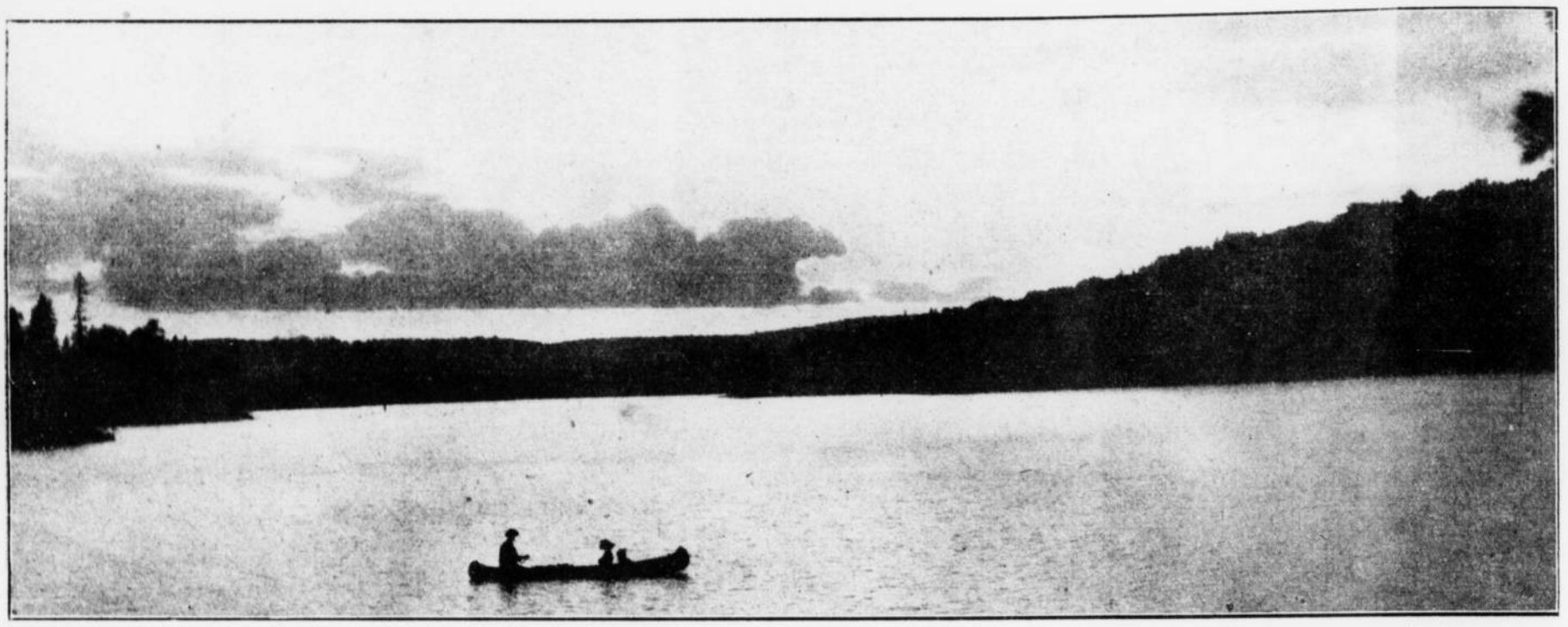

Sunset Lake Louis in Algonquin Park, Ontario

Nation Builders in the West

What are the right methods of politics? The whole purpose of democracy is that we may hold counsel with one another, so as not to depend on the understanding of one man, but to depend upon the common counsel of all.

By A. S. Handicap

Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff and How It Works"

Article XI.—Right Methods of Politics

THE final power lies in the people. They can if they desire it enough to use their strength, shape their government in any way they please, in spite of "invisible interests, and the party machines." Their voice is public opinion, and the pressure of public opinion will be heeded—if raised. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken. Public opinion shapes the nation, it controls everything, and can create, destroy, reward, punish, compel and prevent. It can accomplish anything it chooses if it be educated and roused to make the effort.

In our country it speaks, or should speak, in three ways: (1) by the ballot, (2) by standing laws, (3) by direct expression (press, platform, pictures, letters, discussion, conversation). The first two need not be discussed here. The third, for reasons stated later on, has passed largely into disuse, yet it was the original method, and lies back of both the others. In the past popular opinion has served, even in its crudest form, as a national executive force. Organized even in a minor way it now and then plays a mighty part in our present development. Suffrage, patriotic contributions, victory loans, Red Cross drives and gasoline saving Sundays were the result of public opinion directly expressed.

There is need then (1) of definitely formulating the fundamentals of democracy. It will be found that practically all of us agree on what they are, once the mists are dispelled,(2) of educating ourselves by definite organized effort in the understanding and practice of this standard by applying it to living issues (3) of working on the basis that only by shaping our individual selves, can we rightly or permanently shape our government.

Need of Individual Thought

In shaping our individual selves we must learn to do our own thinking. The nation cannot think. The nation's thought can only come from individual thought. If Smith votes a certain way because Brown does, and Brown votes that way because Smith does what is the basis of their collective wisdom? Unless each questions his own mind, exercises his own individual judgment, there can be no collective wisdom.

Nothing multiplied by the number of voters in a constituency is still nothing, and this nothing is what very often gets elected to the legislature. This brings us to another practical reason for concerted organized action—the need of guarding against the seed-sowing of various special interests usually wholly self interested class—selfish and biased.

Partisan propaganda is essentially unfair, in so far as it is an effort to win people to one side by presenting only that side instead of presenting the case as a whole—an effort to impose a ready-made opinion on the people instead of presenting all the facts, and leaving the people the democratic right to judge without prejudice or one-sided influence. Open propaganda has justification in that it gives opportunity for answer, debate and fair consideration of both sides, but too often the other side does not use the opportunity, or is circumscribed by lack of funds, or vehicle of expression or other extraneous cause. For secret or disguised propaganda there is no justification and should be no tolerance. Moreover there is the evil of having an issue decided, not on its merits but according to which side has the better, or more powerful presenter.

Against this evil there is only one protection—greater alertness by the people, involving: (1) a clearer understanding of the democratic fundamentals involved, (2) more careful guard against unfair presentations, especially where appeal is made to racial religious or patriotic prejudices as a cloak to the real designs, (3) clearer knowledge of who and what interests are behind each presentation. The need of having this knowledge is at the bottom of the growing demand that the people should know who owns and controls newspapers and magazines, who are the shareholders in railway companies and other big corporations. It has been said that the press has fallen into disrepute as an honest moulder of public opinion. In fact the public has recently shown a tendency to go against the ready-made judgments of the apparently organized press. There must be exertion of popular pressure to see to it that presentations wear their own colors indicating their source, and that the organs of presentation are either not subsidized or are generally known as subsidized. Only concerted, organized effort can accomplish this, but concerted organized effort in time can do it.

This means among many other things a free press and a clean press—free from individual factional, party and business as well as government control or else plainly labelled—and discounted as partisan. A difficult attainment you say, yes, but possible and necessary. We are not to refuse to believe the news but we must not accept reports as final.

This is a time for us to restrain ourselves from forming hasty opinions, impulsive conclusions, or using rash expressions. Let us think and weigh, remembering that to every door there is an opposite side which can be seen by those who take the trouble to go to the other side and look for it.

The Influence of Newspapers

The British press has at least as high ideals as that of Canada. Here is how Jerome K. Jerome, writing on the British press, describes its influence:

"Nine-tenths of the press of this country is in the hands of a small group of rich men who mean to rule the nation. It is the press that has killed constitutional action. The press seeks to kill free thought—to kill free speech. And it is succeeding. It has monopolized to itself all the sources of information. It stands between the thinkers and the people. It will not allow anybody but itself to be heard. It poisons the mind of the people with false information. It suppresses facts that it does not wish the people to know. It doles out to them only such "news" as it considers good for them. It colors the truth for its own purposes. It dresses up lies in plausibility. It is the press and not parliament that rules England today. Parliament only registers its decrees, and the government is nothing but its tame executive. No politician who wishes to succeed dare flout its commands. It makes and unmakes cabinets. The public service is its plaything. The Press itself in its turn is ruled by the capitalists. It depends for its existence upon the great advertisers. In its turn it is the instrument of the great financial interests and their aristocratic dependents. The press is the enemy of the people. It has usurped the entire authority of the country. Exempt from all responsibility, with neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned, it has become the most dangerous despotism that democracy has ever been called to face. The press of today exercises the same vicious tyranny that in the middle ages was exercised by the church: the tyranny over men's minds. It rules by the same weapons: lies and humbug.

"The press in every country has got the people down. And until its power is broken it will hold the people down. It uses the ballot-box as a conjuror uses his magic rod. The people may put in what they think. What comes out of it is what the press chooses. The politicians are its humble courtiers. Behind its screen of falsehood and suppression, the moneyed interests work their will. It has become the fortress of reaction, and there is no power within the constitution that can hope to make a breach in its defences. The power of the platform can only be exercised with its permission. It has brought up the pen and permits of no new enterprise. Here and there a people's paper continues a precarious existence. Lacking capital, lacking advertising support, its influence is confined to narrow limits. It is the abuse of its power by the press that is driving the thought and energy of the country to the conviction that if the people are really to rule methods will have to be found that are not likely to obtain the approval of the press."

The Power of Public Opinion

Public opinion is a great power, but the people may have power but not knowledge, as a person may have power over his watch and his automobile in the sense that he can smash them, but the power to do that will not make them work. Every effort should therefore be put forth to make and keep public opinion as independent and right as possible.

The only safe refuge from despotism is the shelter created by human intelligence. There is no safety in the power of the people if that power is simply the power of will, not the power of reason which is a common and universal standard of judgment, a tribunal to which all men may appeal because it is the final source of authority by which rational intelligence must be guided. In other words the people must be trained to use their power in a spirit of perfect justice. Within the limits of a rightful rule of the majority a citizen is a legitimate ruler.

It is perhaps less flattering to human pride to be obliged to recall the fact that each citizen is also subject to the law, and if he chances to belong to the minority, subject to law which he has not favored, and may not desire to obey. Are you as a citizen prepared to stand this test? Do you yield a voluntary obedience to the law simply because it is the law, when it does not suit your desires or convenience to obey it, and even when in principle it does not receive your approval? Upon your answer to this question turns the effective authority and even the very existence of the state.

The only Canadians who are not organized are the majority. As a result we are the prey for the minority to fatten on. Even the popular organizations now working for some one phase of the public good, are working, perhaps unconsciously, but nevertheless directly and fundamentally against the advance of democracy. Run them over in your

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The Political Scene at Ottawa

Government Playing for Time---Lack of Business of Controversial Nature---Opposition Still in the Offing as to Democratic Policy---By J. A. Stevenson

IF you pine for scenes of hectic excitement, do not seek them in the present House of Commons. Picture to yourselves a noble, high-vaulted chamber, embellished with all the arts that genius and good taste can command. Combine space and comfort with grandeur and beauty. The acousties alone could be improved. If environment could inspire men to flights of lofty statesmanship and brilliant oratory, Canada would be the best governed country in the world. But alas the human element falls short of the material surroundings. Go into the galleries at any time during the last month, save on a few special occasions, and what meets the eye. Forty or 50 members on the Coalition benches, often less; 20 or 30 on the opposition, often less. To their credit the average attendance of the independent group has been high.

A minister is trying to pilot through a bill—often a dull, unimportant amendment to an existing measure. If he wants helpful criticism and suggestions he rarely gets them. Half the members present are asleep or drowsing, some are chatting in soft undertones, others are writing letters to pacify irate constituents. Sometimes the opposition are watchful and obstructive, and sometimes a member who has a pet fad unloads a dreary oration on it for the benefit of his electors. But a shameless torpor and listlessness broods over the whole assembly. Coalition members have positively to be entreated or ordered to speak. Signs of zeal for an expeditious despatch of the public business are scant. Parliament is dead as cold mutton-fat and life cannot be breathed into it. For this state of affairs the cabinet are largely responsible. They have suppressed all business which might breed controversy or revolt, they are playing for time, and, like the lady in the fable, on the battlements, looking for sister Anne, they are yearning and praying for some saviour to appear, preferably the lost leader, Sir Robert. The opposition are fearful of their own shadows, and fear to risk any real assaults upon the government.

Old Practices Not in Fashion

Under the circumstances it might be opportune to invite Bernard Shaw to come to Ottawa, and deliver his latest lecture which he entitles: Killed and Wounded Political Parties. Take the riding of Temiskaming. Safely and sanely Conservative and Coalition in 1917, returned the late Mr. Cochrane by 2,000 majority.

The government, warned by Assiniboia and other sad blows, delays filling the vacancy. The Labor-U.F.O. alliance pick one Angus Macdonald, a local labor leader, as their nominee. Liberals put up Slaght, sometime a law partner of Sir Henry Drayton, long a resident in the district, presentable, not devoid of platform gifts. After much hesitation there appears as a straight Tory, Major Pullen, also a former resident, no orator but the owner of a good war record. The contest is on. In pre-war days no doubt about the result. Frontier ridings are not inhabited by madmen or altruists. Do they not need railways, roads and public works worse than a woman needs a new spring hat? To these treasures government holds the key Would it not be madness to earn their spleen? In 1912, distinguished citizens, notably contractors, would have urged an acclamation, why take chances?

But these happy practices are now among the vanished pomp of yesterday. The veil has been rent. Ancient mysteries are laid bare. No gaoler's cat is quite so suspicious as the plain folk of Canada today are of their politicians. Tired of saw-offs and compromises and conspiracies, tired of being humbugged by race and religious cries, tired, too, of being bought up by public works and railway guarantees. They want vital issues discussed, will not listen to by-gone party exploits and old wives' tales of mutual wickedness. Want to have a real election and express their pent-up feelings. The fight proceeds. Macdonald has better local organization but little outside help. Most effective assistant is Mrs. Rose Henderson, fired from her post in the Juvenile Court, at Montreal, by the Quebec government, and raided at midnight by Mr. Rowell's police. Many scores to pay off. Slaght very energetic, and cuts best figure on the platform. First favorite in the betting on the eve of the poll in expectation that he will secure solid French-Canadian vote. Gets good assistance from Ernest Lapointe and Mr. Pardee, but would have been better without D. D. McKenzie. Once the contest begins Pullen is adopted as foster-child by the Coalition. Northward to help, goes a steady stream from the capital. Mr. Guthrie, a Liberal, and Senator Blondin, a Nationalist, both of the elect circle of the cabinet, take the field. Also Arthur Meighen, always, like Uriah of old, placed in the forefront of the battle in by-elections. Cautious Mr. Rowell stays safely at home. Two lessons learned by Mr. Meighen. Firstly that he is not a vote getter, and secondly that the rude citizens of Temiskaming can heckle and have scant respect for cabinet ministers. The trio ply their oratorical spells. Are reinforced by the omniscient Mr. Nicholson, of Algoma. Mr. Nicholson has pulpit manner and pulpit practice, but it is no avail. Also of no avail much oratory from Mr. Blair, Col. Arthurs, Dr. Thompson and other lesser stars. Much toil by and many telegrams from that battle-scarred hero of a hundred fights, Dr. Reid, who neglects his railways and public works to handle organization.

Temiskaming Surprises

But all is vain. On April 7, the vote is taken, and ere midnight comes the horrible news has reached Ottawa that Mr. Macdonald has captivated the innocent electors of Temiskaming, so much that he has 1,200 majority. Deep gloom at Ottawa among the party chieftains. The government finds comfort that Pullen is ahead of Slaght, but it is short lived. When all the polls are in, Slaght creeps up to second place. Meanwhile, Macdonald's majority climbs skyward till the terrible fact is disclosed that it has reached 2,200, and he polled almost as many votes as the Tory and Liberal together. It is what Oliver Cromwell would have called a crowning mercy. Lessons for both parties in the result. For the government, notice that they have outstayed their welcome and should quit. For the Liberals, that they are not yet accepted as real honest champions of democracy. Electors want further proofs of their zeal. Temiskaming wants to spank the government. It is offered two agents for the purpose, one an ordinary let-us-have-reforms-but-not-too-big-or-too-quick Liberal, and the other an out-and-out Socialist, who talks about public ownership of the Cobalt mines, and has views that would give the "safe and sane" heart failure. Yet Temiskaming, by a huge majority, prefers the bolder spirit, Is any further proof needed that the plain folk of Canada have at last come into action with their ballots?

Speculations are rife as to what effect will Temiskaming have upon the absent premier's health. Rumors vary from day to day. One day he is well-nigh totally recovered and eager to return and lead his merry men. They expect him with the buds in May. Next the news is not so cheery. Sir Robert's general health is good. If not strong as the proverbial he-goat upon the mountains, he can play golf. But, alas, there is the qualification that like Israel, "he slumbereth not nor sleeps," that is to the extent that a premier of Canada must if he is to discharge his duties. Backward now has wandered to our noble northern land another illustrious statesman who has been south for a rest cure in the shape of J. A. Calder. Officially it is not known that he saw Sir Robert, but it's unlikely he did not. Sir George Foster may sit in the captain's cabin and look at the charts and write up the log, but the hand at the Coalition wheel is Mr. Calder's. Silence he considers a golden gift, and oratory a futile art, fit only to be practiced by the witless of this earth. For his political work he likes the secret closet rather than the open forum, does Mr. Calder. For months deep and heroic have been his labors to devise a policy which would be all things to all men in the motley Coalition ranks. It has been a wearing and heart-breaking task. The political chessboard in Saskatchewan was so much simpler and the moves easier.

The rumor goes that at one of those pleasant banquets which wealthy supporters of the government sometimes give to cheer the fainting spirits of their brethren, Mr. Calder unburdened his soul and delivered himself of his innermost feelings. He spoke, 'tis said, of the trials and difficulties of public life, the ingratitude of the people, the willingness to impute dishonest motives where none existed. Well-meaning public characters were misunderstood, and the press conspired to revile them. On every side were serried rings of active and determined foes. Organization or policy, the government had none—he might have added that soul and sense were also absent. But things must be mended or be ended, the strain was too desperate. His hearers, the report says, were visibly touched, and the sad sentiments found echo from another famous western lips. Evidently the sands are running out and desperate straits need desperate courses. And the Hon. Robert is always in the offing ready to revive the Tory party in all its pristine glory.

Mackenzie King Makes Explanation

Behold Mackenzie King, very much in the limelight in the past month. Rich in personal explanations, some judicious, some better left unspoken. Deeply pained because certain orators at a so-called Progressive Club, in Montreal, had charged that he had shirked his duty in the war, left Canada to work for the Rockefellers and still held the Standard Oil Company dearer than his "ain countrie." Mr. King feels public explanation necessary, seeks first opportunity when House goes into supply on April 20. House and galleries crowded to hear him. Obviously feels his position keenly but performs his difficult task with great skill. His case is that when war broke out he was 40, and had heavy family responsibilities which were aggravated by a series of bereavements. Had undertaken work to examine industrial relations for Rockefeller foundation prior to the war, decided to continue it and was able to give effective contribution to allied cause by settling many feuds between employers and men in American munition plants. Never gave up his house in Ottawa and wrote all his book here. Has now no ties, commercial or otherwise, to interfere with his duty to the people of Canada. His explanation is perfectly satisfactory to all reasonable men, but may expect further attacks from the meaner snipers of the political world. The House was very patient and courteous, some kindly Coalitionists even applauding when he sat down.

Mr. King's other adventure in personal explanation less happy. A prelude is necessary to understand it. Last session the government when asked to submit the Grand Trunk agreement to parliament after shareholders had accepted it, said it couldn't be done, absolutely impossible. Now they do it. Have excuses ready. First it is because

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Selling Shingles by the Square

A New Method Has Been Introduced

THE Manufacturers of British Columbia red cedar shingles state that the shingle mills have decided to pack all shingles in a new method, known as by the "square," that is to say, four bundles will constitute one 'square" and will contain 22 courses to each end instead of 25 courses to each end as was the old arrangement and the one which was understood by everybody in the past.

The old method was that four bundles of shingles would constitute 1000 and these contained 25 courses of shingles in each end. Now the manufacturers have changed conditions for the reason that they wanted everybody to figure shingles by the square of space covered. Four bundles of the new packing will cover roof space as follows:

	sq. ft.
Capacity covering, four bundles 22/22 courses, 4½-in. exposure	101.75
Additional covering capacity through ⅛ in. spacing of shingles	1.70
Guaranteed minimum covering capacity four bundles to the weather, according to approved specifications	103.45

When this new method is fully understood it will be very easy for the farmer and the contractor to know how many shingles will be required for a given roof as the only thing that they will have to remember is that four bundles of the newly packed shingles will cover 103.45 square feet when laid 4½ ins. to the weather.

On the old basis four bundles as 1,000 shingles would cover roughly 125 square feet, and on a basis of price the new shingles should sell at least $1.00 per square lower than the price per 1,000 which prevailed before April 9, when the new basis came into effect. The farmer will, therefore, not be mistaken by thinking they are getting a lower price on their goods. They are paying exactly the same ratio for their shingles as they did before, but on account of the lesser covering capacity and there being three less courses of shingles in each end of the bundle, they are, therefore, paying less money for four bundles of shingles than they did heretofore, but these four bundles contain less shingles.

It may take a little time for some of the lumber merchants and line yard companies to dispose of the shingles which were packed in the old manner but they will gradually be worked into this new method. When buying shingles from the lumber yard be sure to know whether they are packed 22 courses to the bundle or 25 courses to the bundle—in the former case you will be getting shingles on the square and will pay the price asked for under these conditions, and in the latter case you will be buying shingles as sold four bundles per 1,000 and will pay the price asked for them under the old conditions. If you are in any doubt as to what you are getting the simplest way is to check the number of courses in the bundle.

Nova Scotia Farmers Organize

Lay Basis for Strong Association—In Favor of Political Action

FOR some time before the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association held their annual meeting last January, there were rumors that the farmers of the Mayflower province were not willing to be any longer behind their co-laborers in the other provinces. Accordingly it was no surprise to many when it was announced that there would be a meeting for any farmers who wished to discuss the question of further organization, directly after the regular sessions were closed.

On the afternoon of January 29, at two o'clock, the Old Nicklet in Kentville was the scene of the first meeting of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia. No time was spent in useless beating about the bush. Mr. W. O. Creighton, of West River, Pictou, was the choice of the meeting for chairman. Fred A. Chipman took the chair of the secretary.

The chairman had scarcely stated the object of the meeting, before a motion that those present organize as a political party to be known as the United Farmers of Nova Scotia was duly seconded and put before the gathering. The number of farmers present was not great, but there was no lack of enthusiasm. Not a single voice was raised in opposition yet there was throughout an air of serious determination. An organizing committee of five with the secretary were appointed to feel the pulse of the people throughout the province and if there was in the country the same sentiment as had been evidenced at the meeting, the committee were authorized to call a convention at a convenient time and place.

The 14th of April was the time and Truro was the place. There is no exaggeration in saying that both in numbers present and in enthusiasm the convention exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the most optimistic. The heather was surely on fire. From Cape North to Cape Sable the stalward yeomen gathered together and a finer body of men has rarely gathered than those who faced the chairman on the occasion.

On acount of illness, William O'Brien, of Windsor Forks, was not present, as convener of the organizing committee, to call the convention to order. However, the choice of those present for their chairman fell upon Harry L. Taggart, of historic Fort Belcher farm. The choice was well made. Fred A. Chipman continued to act as secretary.

Follow Lines of Older Organizations

After confirming the resolution passed at Kentville that they should organize as a political party under the title of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia, the meeting got right down to business. In true bluenose fashion, the convention was put in order by accepting as a temporary constitution, the recently amended constitution of the kindred body in New Brunswick. Resolution and nominating committees were then appointed, and the convention asked J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario to address them on the organization in Ontario and in western Canada.

In his address, Mr. Morrison dwelt upon the fact that all other branches of commerce and industry were organized on a national basis. There were the Bankers' Association, the Manufacturers' Association and various national labor organizations, but as yet the farmers were not organized throughout the whole of Canada. The signs of the times pointed to the fact that the condition would not hold for long. Soon from Halifax to Vancouver he believed there would be a national unit embracing all of the provinces. There would be developed a class consciousness that would express itself in a demand for representation. In the meeting together of some 300 of the best farmers of Nova Scotia, he saw the history of six years before in Ontario repeating itself. References to the success of the commercial activities of the Ontario farmers were especially well received. A clear desire on the part of many of those present to work along the same lines was plainly evidenced. The constitution and functions of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were explained to the gathering.

In the afternoon session G. G. Archibald, editor of the United Farmers' Guide, Moncton, N.B., was called on to give an account of the progress that the paper was making. His announcement

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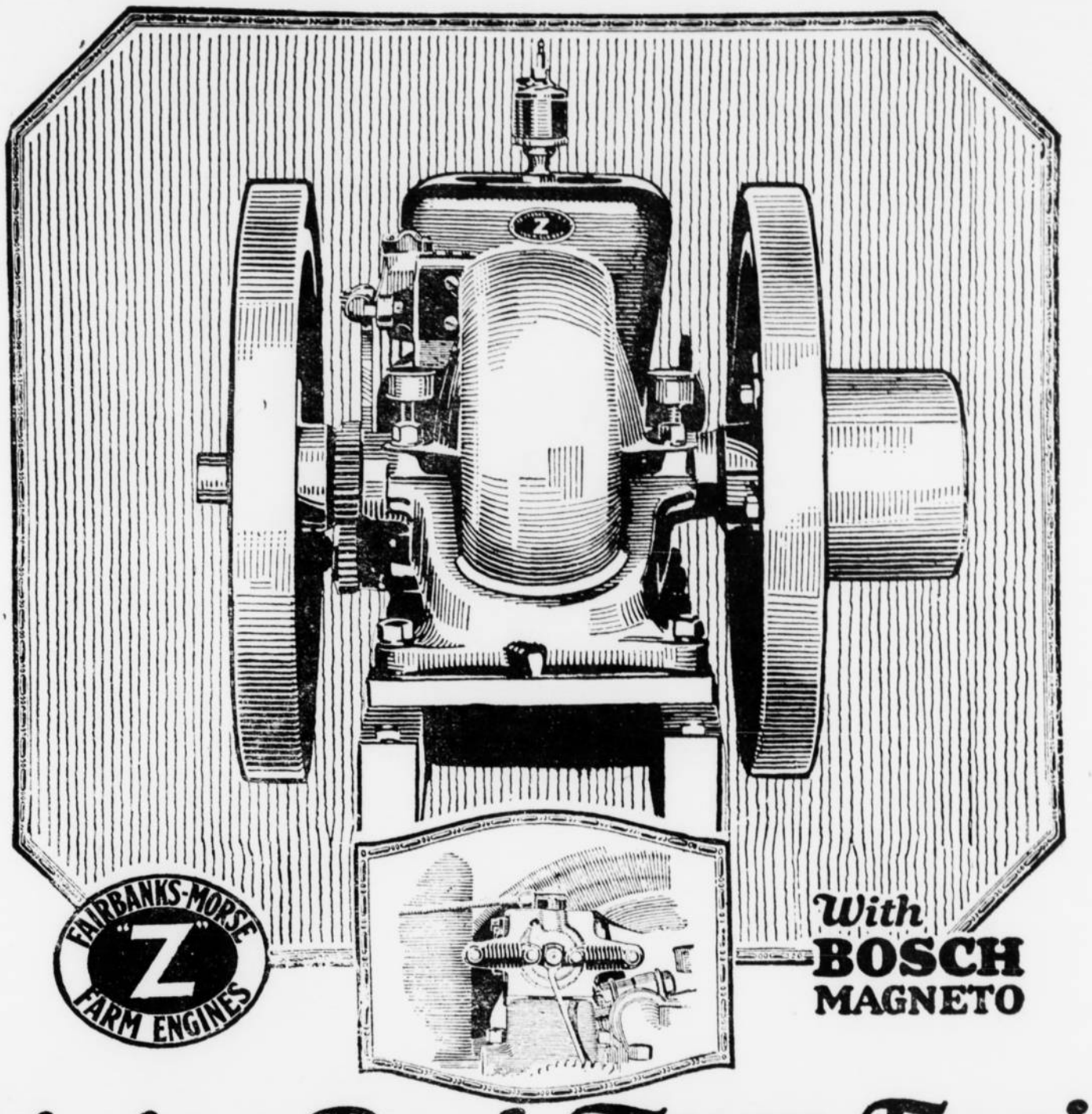

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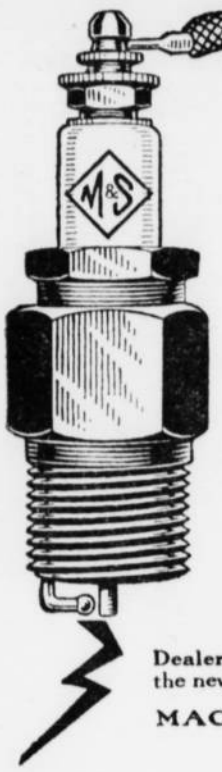

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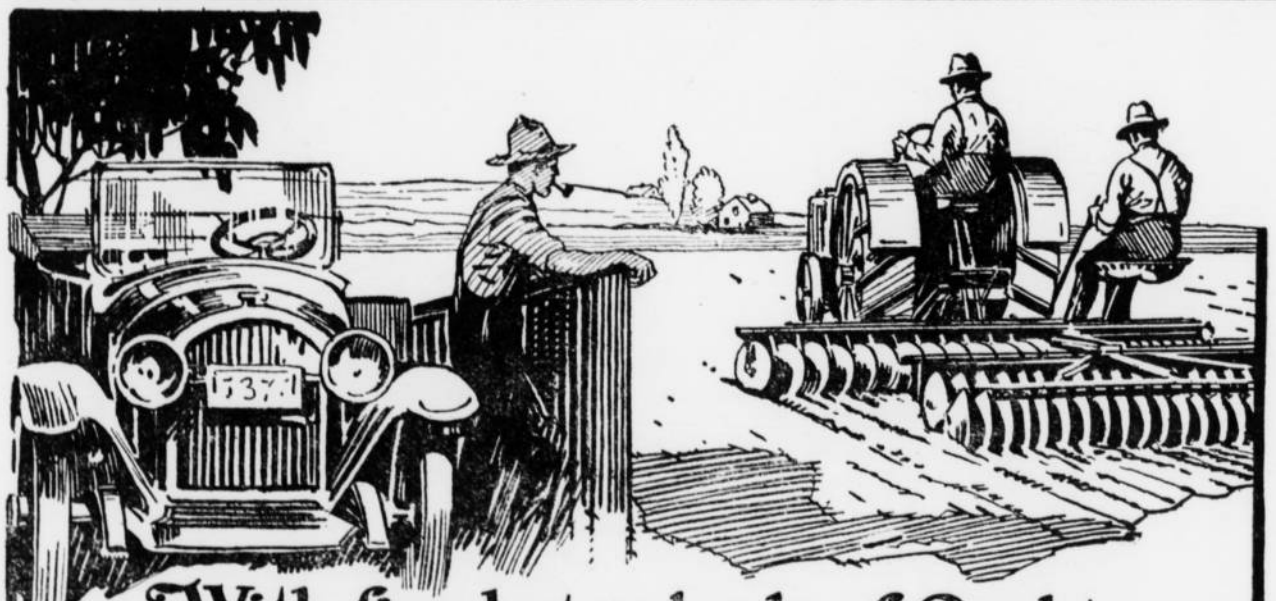

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The Political Scene at Ottawa

Continued from Page 9

two "tiny" branch railways were left out by error. Then because there was a mistake in the calling of the G.T. shareholders' meeting and their vote might not stand. Mr. Fielding thought Grand Trunk people should correct their own mistakes, but government has always tender heart for railways and voted his amendment down. Dr. Reid in charge of a bill goes the same gait and is about as happy as man with a coon coat on trying to walk through a muskeg in July. A clerk of the British House of Lords, writing his reminiscences, says there are three kinds of orators, those who are both fluent and grammatical, those who are grammatical but not fluent, and those who are fluent but not grammatical. Dr. Reid is in a fourth class, being neither fluent nor grammatical. Last session was helped by Mr. Meighen, but things not easily forgotten have happened since then. Did not Dr. Reid, last January, in the dark days of crisis, conspire with Messrs. Calder and Rowell to beat Mr. Meighen out of the premiership and prove himself the falsest of friends. No help for such from Mr. Meighen. So the doctor plows his lonely furrow and it is neither straight nor smooth.

But to return to Mr. King. In 1910 there was a famous strike on the Grand Trunk. Mr. King helped to negotiate a settlement. Strikers were all to be reinstated but the Grand Trunk made use of legal quibble to forfeit their pension rights. Generally admitted a mean evasion, but nothing has been done to cure it, cost Laurier many railway votes in 1911. Col. Currie brought it to the attention of the House and Mr. King moved an amendment to insert clause in agreement forcing the Grand Trunk to recognize pension rights. On Friday, 16th, read out for 70 minutes a long, wearisome report he made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the strike. He and the late Sir Fred Borden were in Montreal, trying to bring C. M. Hays, the Grand Trunk president, and the men to an agreement. Very active and losing a lot of sleep. Sir Wilfrid was in the west learning what the farmers thought about his tariff performances and wondering what he could do to pacify them. Mr. King wondering what he could do to pacify C. M. Hays. The latter by Mr. King's own letter was domineering, autocratic, impudent, evasive, no stickler for the truth and displayed a hang-the-public-attitude. In fact, he was everything he should not have been, a very bad and troublesome capitalist boy. What did Mr. King do? Did he issue a public statement, showing up what a stubborn old autocrat Mr. Hays was? Not a bit, he cajoled and pleaded with him, begged him to be decent and eventually wormed out of the despot a settlement, one of whose most important provisions was promptly evaded. Mr. King's report leaves the sad impression that however stout-hearted a democrat he may be now, in year of grace 1910, he was awfully, awfully tender-hearted about treading on the corns of a railway king. Possibly the cabinet, of which he was a member, was soon to need campaign funds, and Mr. Hays knew too much, who can tell? But heroic courses were not for Mr. King on this occasion. Now comes his belated cry for justice to the disqualified man, he repeated again on the 23rd. Merely delivered himself into the hands of the Egyptians.

In the Hands of the Egyptians

First Mr. Crothers shows how he could have got justice in 1911, when legislation was passed by the Laurier government for the Grand Trunk. Then Mr. Doherty, in his genial way, dresses him down, and on the 22nd, Mr. Meighen drives home his sharpest daggers. Maybe a few votes from labor will come out of it for Mr. King, but nothing else. Suspicion comes, will he, if premier of Canada, stand up to financial barons and railway kings any better than he did to Mr. Hays? Will he ever learn a sense of political values? Will he ever stop playing into his opponents' hands? Can the democracy entrust the guidance of their destinies to him unless he shows more political gifts than fluent speech-making. Very sensitive he is about his war record, but what matters more are his peace plans. No one cares

about his zeal for military service if he does not show political cowardice. If he is to go far he must remember the Biblical saying: "He that loses his life shall save it," which, applied to politics, means that the leader who forgets himself and thinks about the cause he is fighting for, wins out. "Plan boldly for the future and preach your plans, and hold no post mortems" should be Mr. King's creed. Water that is past never turns the mill.

Opposition fought the Grand Trunk bill sturdily, but to no purpose. Government would not change a comma. Lurking suspicion that government have some ulterior purpose in new manoeuvre. Maybe the Senate will throw it out. Also suspicion that opposition, in its criticisms of public ownership has weather eye on C.P.R. backing for next election. Best speeches on the railway debate came from Mr. Richardson and Mr. Euler. Mr. Richardson, one of democracy's tragedies, but the embers of the old fires sometimes glow, boldly attacked veiled suggestion of Dr. Reid and others that freight rates might have to be increased. Mr. Euler favored government ownership and Mr. Crerar's plan of squeezing the water out of our railways, cutting losses and fixing rates on a fair valuation. Otherwise nothing new in debate, same old story revamped on both sides. Most of the Coalition in respect to public ownership are like saloon-keepers about prohibition. It has come upon them and they must e'en make the best of it.

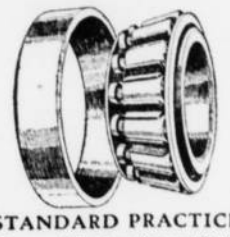
The Snag in Franchise Bill

Progress is being made on the Franchise Bill. Opposition had pictured it full of iniquities and oppressions, and great is their relief that it does not disfranchise every man who voted for Laurier in 1917. All the non-contenticus clauses have been taken first and things have gone ahead very pleasantly. First real snag was struck about the clause which forbade companies or associations other than those incorporated specifically for political purposes from contributing to campaign funds.

Deep suspicion that this clause aimed as a body blow at the farmers' and labor organizations. Levi Thomson suggests alteration which would remove all fears and Mr. McMaster produces amendment. Young Mr. Gould, of Assiniboia, proudly tells how the electors of Assiniboia raised their own campaign fund by small subscriptions and won a glorious victory for purity in politics. Then follows extraordinary scene, indicative of panic-stricken mentality. From the Coalition benches arose a series of noble friends of democracy and champions of purity. Fell upon the hapless Mr. Gould like a pack of ravening wolves. What was this new system he dared to mention? An outrage upon public decency and democratic traditions. Was it not better to stick to the good ways and have a fine, big, central fund to draw upon? Were not the millionaires and the captains of industry as kind-hearted and generous as of yore? Why encourage the electors to pay for their elections and take an interest in their politics? Did not these innovations spell red ruin for the constitution—and, maybe, though not a whisper of it was heard—for the old party machines? It was a sad and awesome revelation. There are quarters in which the farmers' movement is unpopular, nay, where it is even dreaded and feared. Mr. Best thinks it fraught with vicious corruption; Mr. Sexsmith, as a farmer, hangs his head in shame; good-hearted Mr. Tweedie, of Calgary, speaks of it more in sorrow than anger and longs to correct its ways, and Mr. Mowat, of Toronto, is shocked beyond measure at its practices. They always knew it was a wicked organization, but now that it has a plan for raising its own campaign funds the full depths of its depravity are revealed.

Yet methought the ladies, or gentlemen in this case, did protest too much. A properly certified audit of their own election expenses, giving also an account of the sources whence they were paid, would be very diverting. What they fear is that if the farmers' election fund idea spreads far and wide, the kind gentlemen who used to write them fat cheques on the eve of elections, being shrewd investors, may prefer to keep their money in Victory Bonds. What prospects would they themselves have of raising campaign funds by local subscription? Hence these tears and wailings.

Do You Know—



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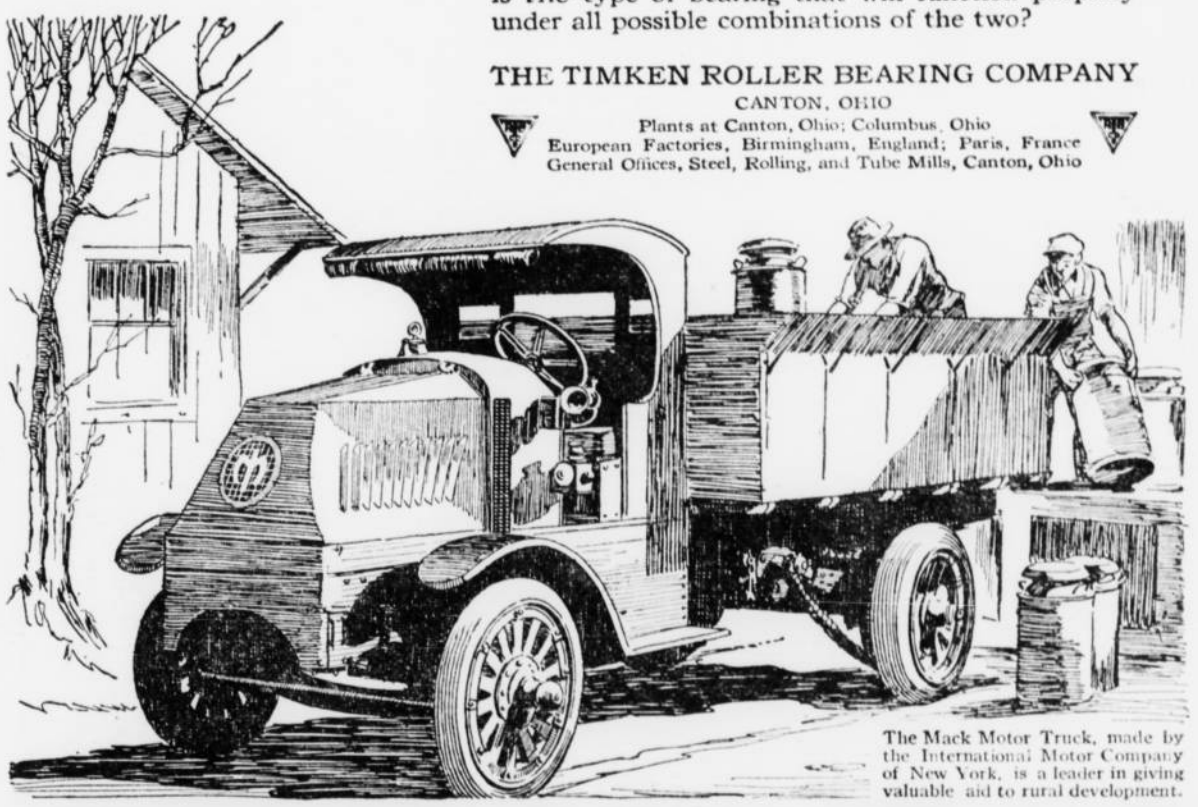

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Nova Scotia Farmers Organize

Continued from Page 10

that the first issue would go out to over 15,000 paid subscribers was especially well received. The paper was immediately authorized to be the official organ of the association.

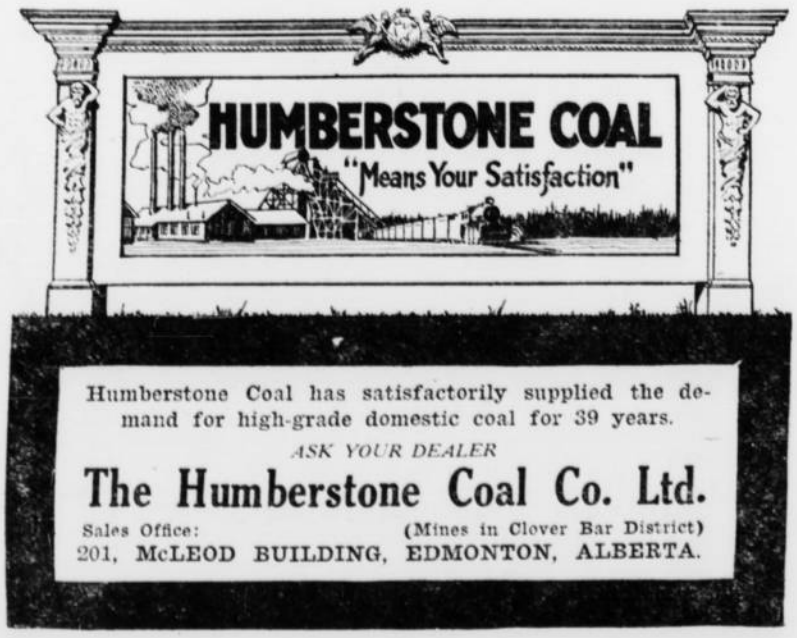
The report of the nominating committee was accepted with but one exception in the case of one nomination as director of a farmer who was not present. The chairman of the convention was unanimously elected as president and the secretary of the convention was also chosen as secretary of the association. Messrs. A. E. McMahon, Kentville, and D. R. Nicholson, Coxheath were elected as vice-presidents and V. B. Leonard, Clarence; Capt. Hugh A. Dickson, M.C., Onslow; J. A. MacDonnell, Judique; Wm. O'Brien, Windsor Forks, and Alan MacKenzie, Malagash, directors. Organizing committees were appointed for all counties of the province. Only two counties were not represented at the convention.

Adopt New National Policy

In the evening session, the report of the resolutions committee was read. The most important resolution before the convention was the adoption of the New National Policy or Farmers' Platform as laid down by the Canadian Council of Agriculture as the policy of the United Farmers of Nova Scotia. The vote on this resolution was unanimous. Copies of the platform had been circulated among the members before the discussion took place. A resolution was also passed to the effect that the enactment of an eight-hour day to affect agriculture would have no other effect than to increase the cost of agricultural production in the opinion of the convention. A petition from the students in attendance at the Provincial Normal School asking for the support of the United Farmers in the matter of better pay was endorsed without a dissenting voice.

A delegation from the Independent Labor Party asking for united effort in political action was heard and their case was well received although there was not by any means a unanimity of opinion in support of such action. A resolution was offered to leave the question of joint action to the executive committee for consideration and report. This action was considered by all parties as being the most satisfactory solution, since it left all free to consider the question in the light of the evening's discussion.

Many have said and many are saying that the farmers of eastern Canada will not stick together. Whatever has been true in the past, certainly he, who had an opportunity to observe the glint in the eyes of the farmers who met together in Truro on the 14th of April, would be very bold, if he were to repeat any such comment. Intelligent appreciation of the action they were taking, combined with a serious determination to see it through was expressed by every face. The canny Scot from the north, the cautious son of Loyalist stock from the south and those of other strains were all at one in their common belief that the time was ripe for concerted action as united farmers.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

When the Sap Begins to Run.

Co-operative Wheat Marketing

Continued from Page 7

conditions in Australia, Argentina, and India, and these men cable him all the available information. But Armour does not do this. He has hired specialists who do it for him. He is probably playing golf when his deals are made."

One of the reasons for signing up contracts for six years, covering all the wheat grown by the signing growers for the years 1920 to 1925, inclusive, is that the associations will be able to attract competent salesmen to engage with them. That could not be done if the contracts were for one or two years only, and the immediate future of the association were problematical. Another reason is that that period is necessary to finance a corporation for warehousing the wheat and doing the physical handling of the product. This part of the plan is discussed further on in this article.

Wheat Pooled According to Grade

All wheat delivered to the association will be pooled according to grade. When a farmer delivers his wheat it is weighed and graded. His wheat then loses its identity. It is put in with wheat of like grade delivered by other growers. Arrangements are made for securing an immediate advance, according to the loan value of the wheat.

The wheat of the association is then merchandised, that is, sold to millers, brokers and others. For this work, as has been explained, experts will be engaged by the association. It is sold when and where the best prices can be obtained. At the end of the year the amount received by the association for the wheat of each grade is determined, and after the necessary deductions for handling the crop and financing the association are made, it is pro-rated back to the growers according to the amount each delivered to each specific pool. Each receives the average net price secured for him by the association according to the grade of the wheat he has delivered to it. Speculation is therefore eliminated and the man who has been forced to deliver his wheat early to meet pressing obligations sells on even terms with the man who would, under ordinary marketing conditions, be able to hold for a favorable turn of the market. All have had the benefit of the expert salesmanship which the association has afforded.

The Warehousing Corporation

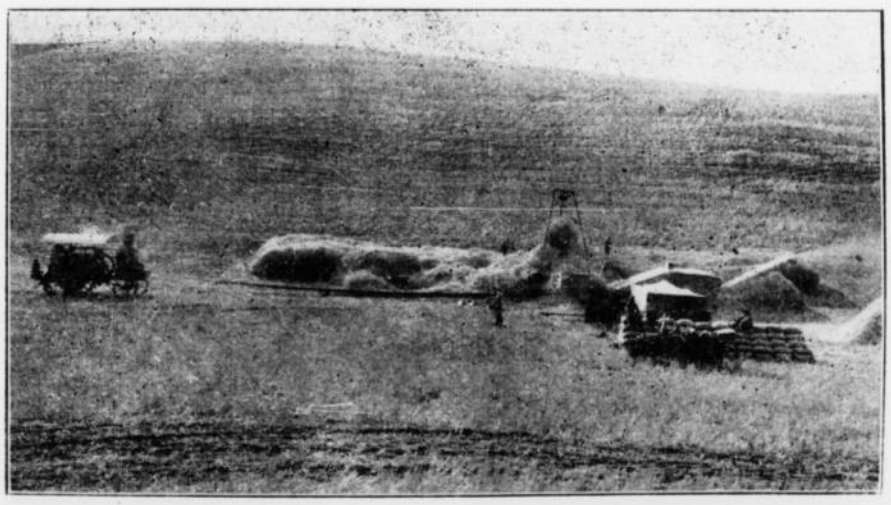
In the article on producers' co-operation, published last week, mention was made of the Clayton law, which exempts non-capital organizations of growers formed for mutual help from the provisions of the anti-trust laws. The form of organization which has been devised to comply with the Clayton law, at the same time allowing them to provide themselves with capital for carrying on their business was outlined. The wheat growers' association is a good example of this form of organization. It is proposed to organize a corporation known as the Washington Growers' Warehousing Corporation. Its work will be to provide facilities for the physical handling of the wheat, such as warehouses and elevators, and to do the actual handling. It will be incorporated with sufficient capital to erect the new warehouses and elevators necessary, or to purchase them where they are already erected. Common stock to a nominal amount will be issued. This will carry with it the full voting power in the corporation and will be issued to the Washington Wheat Growers' Association in consideration of a contract entered into by the association to deliver all the wheat of its members to the corporation to be stored and handled at the usual rate charged for work of this kind. Through the common stock the association will have absolute control over the affairs of the corporation. The directorates of the two bodies will be identical.

Preferred stock, carrying no voting power, will be issued to the amount necessary to finance the corporation. It will be in six classes (a, b, c, d, e, and f). It will be offered to growers or others, and will yield a definite rate of interest. Arrangements will be made by which the value of the preferred stock will be guaranteed by the contracts with the growers to deliver all their wheat to the association. Leading bankers and other financial men of Spokane have stated that this stock will be looked upon as gilt edge security by financial institutions, and that there is no question but that it will be readily taken up, as has been the experience with similar stock in the fruit growers' organizations of California.

One class of the preferred stock will be retired annually. It will be bought in by the association out of the proceeds of the year's business. Class "a" stock, for example, will be bought in out of the money received for the 1920 crop; enough of the proceeds of the crop being set aside for that purpose before the final returns are made to the growers. Class "b" will be bought in from the proceeds of the 1921 crop, class "c" from the 1922 crop, and so on, until the six classes of preferred stock outstanding have all be bought in by the association.

As each class of preferred stock is retired its value goes automatically into the common stock. When it has all been retired the common stock of the corporation, which is all held by the association, will represent the value of all the assets of the corporation. In the meantime, the corporation has been under the exclusive control of the association, which is non-capital in its organization, and there it will remain. The preferred stock has simply been bought in by the growers through their association on the instalment plan, and enough has been deducted from each year's crop to finance the transaction.

Each grower has then an equity in the common stock according to the amount of wheat which he has delivered to the association in the six years during which it has been buying in the preferred stock and making a deduction from the price of each bushel of wheat with which to do it. The contract to deliver his wheat to the association for six years has then expired. If he decides not to renew his contract and to withdraw from the association his equity in the common stock is appraised at its book value and he is paid



Threshing in the famous Palouse District in Eastern Washington.

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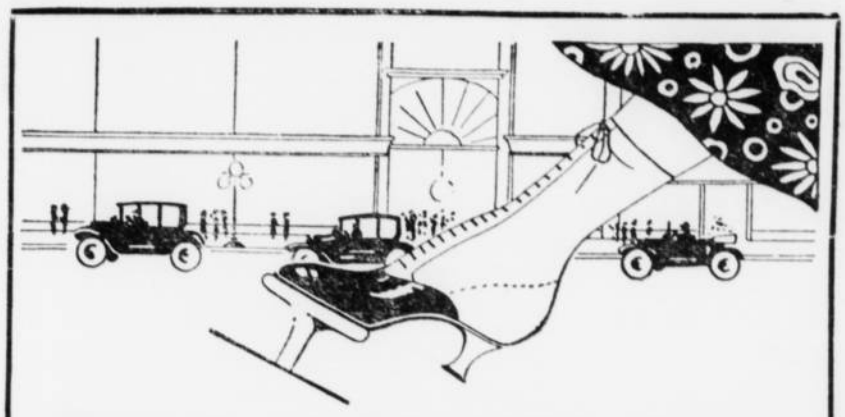

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A CLEAN crop of hay represents good profits—when it is clipped clean. Every ragged spot where the mower fails to follow the ground (rough places) represents lost hay—less profit—because the grass is not clipped clean.

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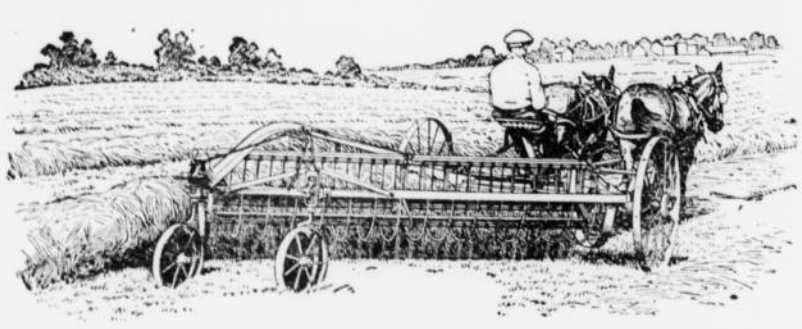

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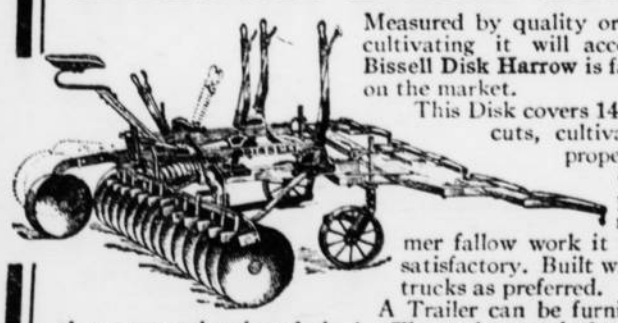

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the amount. If a new grower wishes to enter the association he must purchase an equity in the common stock of the corporation held by it. Arrangements can be made by which he can do this without assuming a burdensome obligation to be discharged in one year.

How the Advances are Made

"How about these advances when a farmer delivers his wheat?" I enquired of Mr. Elmore, when we had returned from the meeting at Fairfield. "Up in Canada we have lots of farmers who need money in the fall to meet machinery notes and store bills. I suppose it is the same down here. Your association will not have the large amounts necessary to make the advances. How do you propose to secure the money to make the advances and what proportion of the price do you expect to be able to advance?"

"It is done in this way," he explained. "The farmer delivers his wheat and gets his grade and weight certificate. He draws an order on the association and signs it. The association's local manager signs an acceptance at whatever the loan value of the wheat may be. This order, when it goes into the bank becomes what is technically known as an inland trade bill and will run from three to six months. The farmer can get advances from the bank to the face value of the bill. At the end of the day's business the local manager takes all the warehouse receipts for the wheat delivered during the day to the bank and deposits them as collateral. The title to the wheat is in the name of the association, and the warehouse receipts are made out to it.

"When the association sells the wheat it is loaded on the car and a bill of lading, with draft attached, is issued against the purchaser of the wheat. The bank keeps enough out of the proceeds of the drafts to redeem the trade bills, together with interest at maturity, and the balance goes into the association's fund. From time to time checks will be issued to the growers until the end of the season's pool, when they will get final and complete returns.'

The Contract with the Grower

In forthcoming articles there will be much to say regarding contracts between associations and growers for the delivery of products. For close students of co-operation the contract which the Washington Wheat Growers' Association has drawn up, and which farmers in large numbers are signing is here reproduced. It embodies all the experience which has been gained in California in drawing up such contracts and enforcing their provisions.

Washington Wheat Growers' Association Marketing Agreement

This agreement between the Washington Wheat Growers' Association, a non-profit corporation, with its principal office at Spokane Washington, hereinafter called the Association, first party, and the undersigned grower or growers in said state hereinafter called the Grower, second party, witnesseth:

In consideration of the mutual obligations herein, and of the admission of the Grower to membership in the Association, and in pursuance of the express aims of the Association for co-operative marketing, for eliminating speculation and waste and for stabilizing the food markets in the interests of the growers and the public, and in accordance with similar obligations undertaken by other Growers

First: The Association agrees to buy and the Grower agrees to sell and deliver to the Association all of the wheat grown by or for him at any place in Washington, during the years 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

The grower may retain wheat for his own seed and feed. All other seed wheat shall be pooled separately and be sold by and through the Association only and the premiums thereon shall be paid to the individual grower delivering the seed wheat.

Second: The Grower expressly warrants that he has not heretofore contracted to sell, market, consign, or deliver any of his said wheat to any person, firm or corporation, except as noted at the end of this agreement. Any wheat covered by such existing contract shall be excluded from the terms hereof for the period and to the extent noted.

Third: The Association agrees to resell such wheat, together with wheat of like variety and grade, delivered by other growers under similar contracts, at the best prices obtainable under market conditions; and to pay over the net amounts received thereby as payment in full, to the Grower and Growers named in contracts generally similar to this contract, according to the resale value of the wheat delivered by each of the Growers, after deducting therefrom the costs of maintaining the Association and of transporting, handling, grading, storing, selling and marketing such wheat, and of other proper

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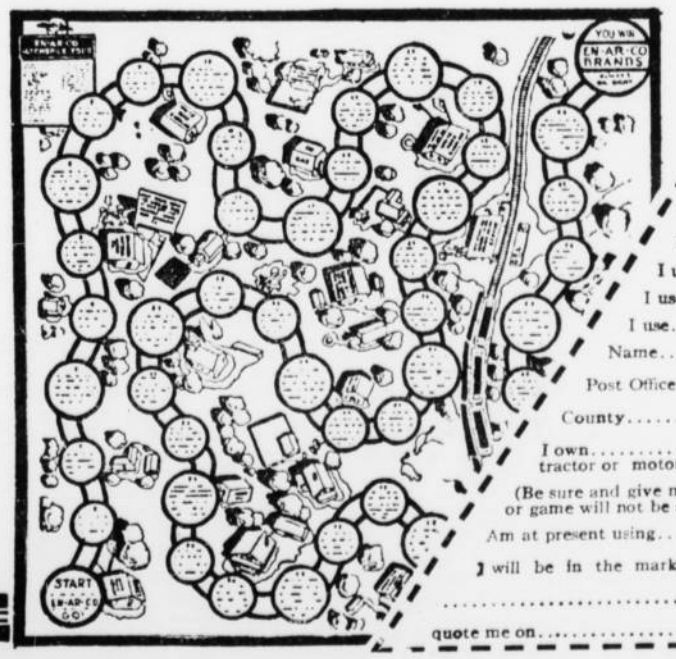

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activities, and also reserves for advertising, credits and other general commercial purposes, said reserves not to exceed one per cent. of the gross resale price, all within the conclusive discretion of the Association.

Fourth: The Association may sell the said wheat to millers, brokers or others, within or without this state, at such time and upon such conditions and terms as it may deem fair and advisable; and it may sell all or any part thereof through any agency for the co-operative marketing of the wheat of the Pacific Northwest or of other states or groups of states, or of the United States, under a term contract or otherwise, and under such conditions as will serve the joint interests of the growers and the public of this state and of the United States; and any proportionate or other expenses connected therewith shall be deemed marketing costs under Paragraph Third.

Fifth: The Association may establish selling, statistical or other agencies in any city of the world.

Sixth: (a) All wheat and the warehouse receipts covering it shall be delivered to or at the order of the Association, as, when and where directed by the Association.

(b) Any deduction or allowance or loss that the Association may make or suffer on account of inferior grade, quality or standard or condition at delivery, shall be charged against the Grower and deducted from his net returns hereunder.

(c) The Association may make rules and regulations and provide inspectors to standardize the quality, method and manner of handling, sacking and shipping of such wheat; and the Grower agrees to observe and perform any such rules and regulations prescribed by the Association and to accept the grading established by the state and federal authorities and the Association.

Seventh: The Grower shall have the right to plant any crop at any time in his free discretion; but if the Grower produces any wheat or acquires or owns an interest in any wheat, during the term hereof, it shall all be included under the terms of this agreement and must be sold only to the Association.

Eighth: The Association may, for any purposes herein, pool or mingle wheat of the Grower with wheat of a like grade and variety from similar districts, delivered by other Growers named in contracts generally similar to this contract. The Grower agrees that his wheat may be so mingled and that the returns therefrom, less all costs, advances and charges, as set forth in paragraph three hereof, shall be credited and paid to him on a proportional basis out of the receipts from the sale, marketing or other disposal of all such wheat of like variety and grade each season, all as and when determined by the Asosciation.

Nineth: The Grower further agrees that the Association shall have the power, without limitation, to borrow money in its name and on its own account for any purpose on the wheat delivered to it or on any warehouse or grain receipts, or on any accounts for the sale thereof, or on any drafts, bills of exchange, notes, or acceptances, orders or any commercial paper delivered therefor; and to exercise all rights of ownership without limitation ,and to pledge in its name and on its own account such wheat or receipts or accounts or drafts, bills of lading, notes, acceptances, orders, or other commercial paper as collateral therefor. The Association shall have the right to pro-rate the money so received among the growers and to pay to each grower his proportionate amount thereof, or to use the same for any proper association purpose or activity.

Tenth: The Grower expressly agrees that the Association may handle in its discretion some of the wheat in one way and some in another; but the net proceeds of all wheat of like variety and grade from the similar districts, less all charges, shall be divided ratably among the growers in proportion to their deliveries or shipments of such varieties and grades. Such division or distribution shall be made from time to time, in such amounts as the Association may deem advisable, until all the accounts of the season are completely settled.

Eleventh: The Grower hereby expressly authorizes the Association to deliver to the Washington Growers' Warehousing Corporation, intended for practical co-operation with the Association, any or all of his wheat for inspecting, grading, storing, handling and shipping, at the rates provided by law for such services or under an obligation to pay, under a long-term contract, all proportionate costs of such services and of taxes, insurance, administration, legal expenses, interest on investment, depreciation, retirement of 16 2-3 per cent. of the preferred stock annually, beginning with 1921, creation of a cash reserve for general commercial purposes, and of a reserve to retire preferred stock and of an experiment and betterment fund, and payment of an eight per cent. dividend on all outstanding preferred stock, and of a reasonable dividend, not to exceed eight per cent. per annum, on the common stock thereof, and of such other costs, charges or advances, and on such other or different terms and conditions as the Association, in its conclusive judgment may deem advantageous and profitable to its grower-members; and the Grower hereby authorizes the Association to enter into any contract for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable and profitable for the inspecting, grading, handling, storing, warehousing and shipping of the wheat covered hereby, or any portion thereof, and for the use of the security thereof as collateral within the general purposes of this agreement by the Association.

Twelfth: This agreement shall be binding upon the Grower, his representative, successors and assigns, during the period above mentioned, as long as he raises wheat, directly or indirectly, or has the legal right to exercise ownership or control of any thereof, or any interest therein, or of any land on which wheat is grown during the term of this contract.

Thirteenth: This agreement is one of a series generally similar in terms, comprising, with all such agreements, signed by individual Growers, one single contract between the-

Association and the said Growers, mutually and individually obligated under all of the terms thereof. The Association shall be deemed to be acting, in its own name, for all such growers in any action or legal proceeding on or arising out of this contract.

Fourteenth: From time to time each year, the Grower will mail to the Association as requested a statement of his expected acreage of wheat for that year and its condition on the forms provided for that purpose by the Association.

Fifteenth: If the Association brings any action to enforce any provisions hereof, or secure specific performance hereof, or to collect damages of any kind for any breach hereof, the Grower agrees to pay to the Association all costs of court, costs for bonds and otherwise, expenses of travel and all expenses arising out of or caused by the litigation and any reasonable attorney's fee expended or incurred by it in any such proceedings, and all such costs and expenses shall be included in the judgment and shall be entitled to the benefit of any lien securing any payment hereunder.

Sixteenth: Inasmuch as the remedy at law would be inadequate and inasmuch as it is now and ever will be impracticable and extremely difficult to determine the actual damage resulting to the Association, should the Grower fail so to sell and deliver all of his wheat, the Grower hereby agrees to pay to the Association for all wheat delivered, sold, consigned or marketed by or for him other than in accordance with the terms hereof, the sum of 25 cents per bushel as liquidated damages for the breach of this contract, all parties agreeing that this contract is one of a series dependent for its true value upon the adherence of each and all of the contracting parties to each and all of the said contracts.

Seventeenth: The Grower agrees that in the event of a breach by him of any material provision hereof, particularly as to delivery or marketing of any wheat other than to or through the Association, the Association shall, upon proper action instituted by it, be entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach hereof, and a decree for specific performance hereof, according to the terms of this agreement; and the Association and the Grower expressly agree that this agreement is not a contract for personal services or demanding exceptional capacity or talents; and that this is a contract for the purchase and sale of personal property under special circumstances and conditions and that the buyer cannot go into the open markets and buy wheat to replace any which the Grower may fail to deliver; and that this contract will be the proper subject for the remedy of specific performance in the event of a breach thereof.

Eighteenth: The parties agree that there are no oral or other conditions, promises, covenants, representations or inducements in addition to or at variance with any of the terms hereof, and that this agreement represents the voluntary and clear understanding of both parties fully and completely.

Read, considered and signed by the Grower as of the date determined in the Association Agreement, in the State of Washington.

Grower.

Nation Builders in the West

Continued from Page 8

mind and note that the vast majority of them are—autocracies—organizations in which the many in the organizations are controlled by the few. These organizations go complacently on their way inculcating the spirit of autocracy, teaching the habit of autocracy, training the people to let the few do all the talking, decide all their problems for them, map out their course for them, pick out officers, or candidates for them, do their thinking for them—using autocracies to teach and develop democracy. Here is clear proof that we do not know enough about the fundamentals of democracy to apply them to our every day problems, or even to recognize a direct violation of democracy when we see it.

Democracy and Organization

Yet we are a democracy and among us scattered and unorganized, in the various factions and out of them, are thousands of citizens who believe in democracy, believe it can get us anything we want, believe in working for the interests of the whole people, and not any part of them. Some are this and some are that, but all are for anything and everything that will bring the fullest justice to all, through the fullest development of democracy in the righest sense of the word.

We are unorganized and scattered, uneasy and confused, while underneath the world's turmoil there lies one big impulse—mankind's groping in half blind insistence for an expression of the real democracy—it has a general idea of, but has not yet attained. Nothing can stop it. It is an avalanche started by the war, and is just getting under way.

The real defence for freedom of discussion is that it is necessary for the formation of sound judgment. Yet when a crisis comes in which it is above all necessary to keep a clear head, and a sound judgment and to discipline our passions with reason we throw this defence overboard and adopt the government's right to prohibit discussion on great matters, and to compel compliance with its view. We have strong partisan feelings on a certain great subject and desire to dominate those who challenge our will, who oppose what we believe is right. Freedom of discussion as a principle stands in the way of the satisfaction of our desire, though we might win out by discussion. Therefore even the attempt to argue about it is blocked by locking the arguer up.

Freedom and Toleration

We do not appear to be aware of the extent to which bit by bit we in Canada have adopted repression, and when made aware of it are in no temper particularly to care, and criticism of the growing tendency to repudiate the ideas of toleration and freedom upon which we used to pride ourselves is met by the declaration that these expressions and intolerances are necessary for the purposes of the war, that we acquiesed in them unwillingly in conformity with a cause as noble as ever inspired a great people as a necessary war measure. The war is over and is there not much evidence to show that we rather like repression and infliction of hardships and forfeitures upon those we don't like—unpopular classes, alien citizens, within our power—for its own sake?

Freedom—and not it alone but in the long run good order, good social organization, good nation-building suffer most from the feelings of hostility latent in all of us towards men of opposing opinions, political or religious. Indulge and sanction these passions, which lie at the root of intolerance and we shall have a West in which honest difference of opinion shall no longer have a place. Dominant groups will use their power to coerce their opponents, and that in the end will crush freedom and democracy. Without toleration, so unnatural to man, so slowly and painfully developed, in the West so suddenly and completely, but let us hope not irrevocably, lost, there can be no democracy.

What then is our duty as citizens? Organization and clear thinking with a view to the direction of our government's policy. If it has gone, or is going, wrong we must correct it, or replace it, and whether we intervene wisely or not depends upon this state of mind of ours. Surely boiling blood is not the best psychological condition for good judgment, for the public passes upon policies and makes a choice between them by virtue of a general state of mind and temper.

Dipping Cattle on the Bow River, near Gleichen, Alberta.

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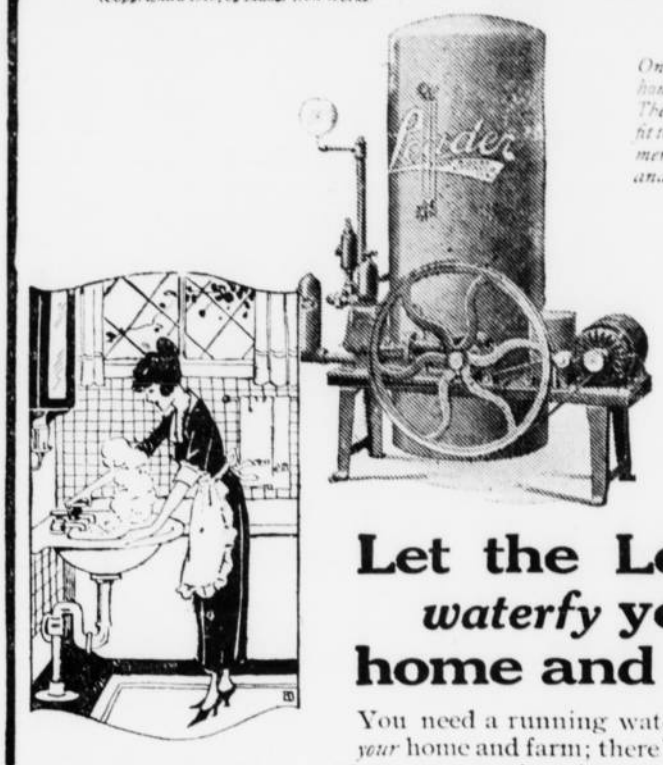

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Business and Finance

Vancouver's Experiment

By James R. Brown

FROM all sides we hear the Single Tax has failed in Vancouver, B.C. This statement is always made by opponents who do not seem to know what the Single Tax really is, and are also ignorant of the facts of Vancouver's tax experiment.

What is the Single Tax? The Single Tax means one tax in lieu of all other taxes, and that upon what is commonly called land value, that is, the value of social service and presence of population that attaches to land independent of the value of all improvements thereon or therein; and by this one tax, to raise all revenue, Dominion, provincial and municipal. The assumption is that if all revenue was raised in this manner, it would absorb so much of the economic annual value for use, that the reward that now goes to the land speculator would disappear and no land of value would be held out of use, to the detriment of labor and capital.

Never Had Single Tax

If any man will take the trouble to get a clear conception of the Single Tax, and also acquaint himself with the facts of the Vancouver experiment, he will never again be so unfair and so foolish as to say the Single Tax failed in Vancouver. Vancouver never had the Single Tax, nor even a reasonable approach to it.

British Columbia has a provincial law that fixes a maximum tax rate of 20 mills, aside from debentures and schools. Money in British Columbia is worth not less than eight per cent. These two facts are conclusive proof that Vancouver never had the Single Tax. What Vancouver really did was to abolish in 1908, all taxes upon improvements. At this time land values were tremendously inflated and a 20 mill tax produced sufficient revenue for municipal purposes.

The effect of not taxing improvements resulted in a great stimulus to building and improving. Capital began to flow into Vancouver, which naturally made a great demand for land, and as the 20 mill tax on land values was not sufficient to hold down the selling price of land a great land boom resulted.

Speculation to Blame

This boosting of land prices, due to the failure to collect a sufficient amount of land value for all governmental uses was the undoing of Vancouver. The false promise of the temporary prosperity led Vancouver to spend money like a drunken sailor ashore, bonds were freely issued, and debts for future settlement were piled up. Like all bubbles the land boom had to burst. It did burst in 1915, and in bursting it shrank the base of taxation so seriously that a 20 mill rate would no longer raise sufficient revenue to meet the excessive demands growing out of the wild orgie of bad financing during the boom period.

Another factor entered at this period to further embarrass the finances of Vancouver. Owing to the war, the population shrank from 122,000 at the beginning of 1913 to 95,000 at the end of 1916. Again, the moratorium act added greatly to the inability of Vancouver to collect taxes; and the people, mostly speculators who had bought land during the boom at ten times its real value, discovered they were stuck. They not only refused to put any more money into that rat hole, but they declined even to pay taxes on land for which there was no hope of ever getting back any part of the inflated purchase price.

The Just Course

The cure for Vancouver's troubles was not to go back to the flesh pots of Egypt by taxing improvements, thereby restricting progress and increasing the cost of living, but to amend the provincial law so as to allow municipalities to have as high a tax rate as necessary to raise all public revenue from publicly created value, namely land value. Whether there is $10.00 or $10,000,000 to be raised, the only just, wise and business-like way to raise it is to apportion it among citizens according to the services and advantages they receive from government; and the value of land is the only true and just measure of the value of the services and advantages the citizen enjoys. The remedy for the lack of justice is more justice.

Vancouver's experiment in taxation was without sufficient grasp of economic law, else they would never have had a fixed maximum tax rate, particularly such a low one as 20 mills when money was worth 80 mills, leaving three-quarters of the value of social service and advantage to speculators as a premium on idleness. Vancouver's tax troubles are due not to the Single Tax, but to the lack of Single Tax.

Victory Bonds Lower

The Victory Bond market committee, in conference with the Minister of Finance, on April 27, revised the prices of Victory Bonds. The 1934 maturity, issued last November, remains at the same price, while most of the other issues are reduced 50 cents per $100. The new prices, to which accrued interest must be added in each case, are as follows:

Maturity	Selling Price	Buying price
1922	98¼	99¼
1927	99	100
1937	101	102
1923	98¼	99¼
1933	99½	100½
1924	97½	98½
1934	96	97

This makes Victory Bonds an even more attractive investment than they were at previous prices. Those who find it necessary to sell bonds, however, will receive less than the issue price, except for bonds maturing in 1937.

Wool and Clothing Prices

With business men in many cities of Canada and the United States forming "overall clubs" as a protest against the high cost of clothing, it is interesting to know just how much of the price of a suit of clothes, costing from $50 to $75 goes to the sheep man for raw material. The National Woolgrowers' Association of the United States has made a statement on this matter which is interesting. It says:

"Retail clothing is high and many people are of the opinion that this high price is due to the price of wool. The National Woolgrowers' Association desires that the public shall know exactly what part of the costs of clothing goes to the man who raises the sheep and produces the wool, out of which woolen clothing is made, and to that end this statement is published.

"An average, all-wool, three-piece suit of men's clothing is today retailing from the stores at $50 to $75. For a man weighing 175 pounds, 3½ yards of cloth is required to make a suit. The weight of cloth for men's clothing ranges all the way from 10 ounces to 18 ounces per yard. The average, medium-weight winter suit is made of goods weighing 14 ounces per yard. At 3½ yards per suit, then the cloth in the entire suit weighs 49 ounces, or slightly over three pounds.

"In the manufacture of worsted, all-wool cloth, it requires 1¼ pounds of scoured wool to produce one pound of cloth. Therefore to make all the cloth in this suit would require 61¼ ounces of scoured wool, or say 62 ounces.

Wool Prices at Boston

"Western wool is selling, on the Boston market, from 70 cents to $2.00 per scoured pound, depending on the fineness of the wool. The finer the wool, the higher the price is. Between the coarsest wool and the finest wool, we have a medium grade, known as three-eighths-blood. This is a general-purpose wool, suitable for the manufacture of men's or women's dress goods. It is the grade found most adaptable for the manufacture of khaki uniforms for our soldiers in the recent war. This grade of wool is selling in Boston on this date at from $1.25 to $1.36 per scoured pound, which, at $1.36, is equal to 8½ cents per ounce. As 62 ounces of scoured wool is required to make the entire suit, then the cost of wool in the suit is $5.27.

"If this suit happens to be made of the very finest western wool, selling at

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We ship direct from the mill—either cut by our "Fit-Rite" Ready Cut system, or as you buy from a retail yard — all Lumber and the Shingles, Lath, Moulding, Doors, Windows, Sash, Frames, Tar and Building Paper for any plan in this book. Plans furnished free. Quantities guaranteed sufficient.

We send our 50-page Plan Book on receipt of 25c. to cover mailing cost. It gives delivered prices on all buildings shown.

HOME BUILDERS LUMBER CO.,
119 Pender Street West,
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Business Manager Wanted

We are National advertisers of improved farms with yearly sales of $20,000,000. As manager of a branch office in Toronto, we want a native Canadian with the executive ability and experience to successfully handle other men; a man who by his example of dynamic energy will get positive results from a force of local farm salesmen selling improved Canadian farms. A salary and bonus arrangement will make money for the right man. Please give past experience, age, education, etc.; send photograph and references with first letter. Address confidentially. **E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 150 Nassau Street, New York.**

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If you must borrow make your mortgage an asset rather than a liability.

This can be done by taking advantage of our offer.

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The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament.

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

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at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for Free Catalog.— JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Mgr.

$1.90 per scoured pound, instead of the medium grade, then the wool in the entire suit will cost $7.37.

Small Percentage of Cost

"Neither of these amounts represents a very large part of the retail price of the suit, but at that the wool grower did not receive this much for furnishing the wool in the suit, as the wool prices we have used are Boston prices. The wool grower had to deliver his wool in Boston, paying freight, commission, etc., amounting to 8 or 10 cents per scoured pound, which properly should be deducted to find what the grower actually received out of his suit.

"We are not charging anyone with the profiteering in the sale of clothing, as it is not our place to do so. All we ask is, that the public place on the shoulders of our wool growers, only the portion of responsibility for high-priced clothing that properly belongs to them. We are willing to assume that responsibility."

Taxing War Fortunes

A very important suggestion which appears likely to solve many of the difficulties in connection with the taxation of war wealth has been made by Sir William Pearce, the chairman of the parliamentary committee investigating this question in Great Britain.

The treasury scheme was that a valuation should be taken of individual wealth before and after the war, and the tax imposed on all fortunes that were above $25,000 before the war and showed an increase afterwards. The objection to this was that no allowance was made for legitimate thrift.

Sir William Pearce now proposes that the tax should only be levied in cases where the post-war fortune was more than twice the pre-war valuation.

Thus a man worth $100,000 before the war would only be subject to the special tax if his post war fortune exceeded $200,000 and then only in respect of the amount above $200,000.

It is, however, proposed to place a limit to this doubling process, and that such a limit should be $500,000. Thus, a man worth $500,000 before the war would be free from the tax if his post war fortune did not exceed $1,000,000, but a man worth $550,000 before the war would be liable to the tax if his post war fortune exceeded $1,050,000; a man worth $5,000,000 before the war would be taxed if his post war fortune was more than $5,500,000, and so forth.

If this proposal is adopted by the committee, a heavier tax than that originally contemplated will be necessary to secure the desired revenue. The committee are approaching conclusions in favor of a graduated tax, which may, in some cases, be 70 per cent. of the increase of fortunes after allowance is made for the doubling process.

Saskatchewan Egg Legislation

The new Saskatchewan Egg Marketing Act will become operative June 1, 1920. It provides that every dealer in eggs in Saskatchewan, whether a wholesaler or retailer, who purchases eggs from producer, must be licensed and after that date no eggs may be purchased by such dealers until they have been candled, and all eggs unfit for human food rejected.

Licenses will be issued after April 1, by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. No fees will be charged, the sole purpose of the act being as far as possible to eliminate every egg that is not in fit condition for human consumption.

Similar legislation to that now enacted in Saskatchewan has been in effect in Alberta, and in a number of the states for some time, and for over two years the bad egg has been banished from export shipments of Canadian eggs by the Canadian standard of egg grades.

Money for Farmers

Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, has disposed of $1,500,000 three year five per cent. bonds to Ames and Co., of Toronto, at 99.314. This is equivalent to 5¼ per cent. The money is for the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, which makes loans to farmers at 6 per cent., repayable by the amortization system over a period of 30 years.

Canadian Livestock Holdings Decline

The total value of farm livestock in Canada is estimated at $1,296,600,000 for 1919, compared with $1,326,000,000 in 1918. In other words, our livestock production declined rather than increased.

Any one of our 400 branch managers will be glad to assist you in your farm financing problems.

434

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

MLC

Up the hill

of life, while you have youth and strength and earning power it is easy to keep those dependent upon you in comfort.

What awaits you beyond the crest—beyond the time of toil and struggle?

Provide for that time now—whilst you *can* save. A Manufacturers Life Policy will help you build up an investment against the time of need. It will give your family comfort while you live, protection should you die, or provide a competence for your declining years.

Make the decision now!

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I want to know how a Manufacturers Life Policy will help me save money. I am.....years old. (Married.) (Single.)

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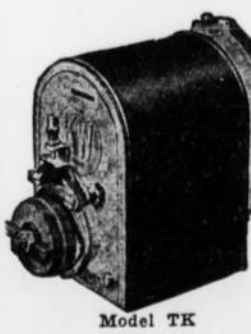

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Don't Let Your Tractor Quit on You Altogether

before putting a K-W Magneto on it. Do it now and save time and money right away. A good tractor deserves a good magneto. The best tractors have K-Ws.

Write us today about a K-W magneto for your tractor. Also for particulars of that tractor lighting outfit you have wanted so badly.

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THE MOST SERVICEABLE TANKS MADE ANYWHERE
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CISTERNS—Knocked down — can be set up in your house with very little work. Shipped complete with Brass Tap, Cleaning out Plug and 3 heavy bands.
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They are RIGHT in EVERY RIVET
Ask for our large Catalogue "T"—it shows a splendid range of all kinds including HOG TROUGHS, HOG SHELTERS, WELL CURBING, GASOLENE TANKS, WAGON TANKS, ETC.
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The METALLIC ROOFING CO.
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"That's What I Call Clean Threshing"

That's always the answer when looking over straw behind a Red River Special. All over America there are thousands of farmers who insist upon having only a

Red River Special

do their threshing. They know that Red River Special Threshers thresh clean.

They are the threshers that **beat out** the grain. The big cylinder throws intermingled straw and grain violently against the "Man Behind the Gun," and Beating Shakers keep tossing and beating the straw until the last kernel of grain drops out.

The Red River Special saves enough of your grain and time to pay your cost of threshing.

Hire the thresherman with a Red River Special. Or if you have enough grain to require a machine of your own, get a "Junior" Red River Special. Write for circulars.

Nichols & Shepard Co.
(In Continuous Business Since 1848)
Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.
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Auctioneers' School of Experience
2112 Farnham St., Davenport, Pa.—Teaches all branches. You learn at home. Students now selling in 17 states. Write today.

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alta

New Franchise Act

NUMEROUS letters have been received at the Central office in respect to clause 10 of the New Franchise Act.

In the first place we would like to point out that this act has not yet finally passed the House of Commons and received the assent of the governor-general. Until it has, it does not become law. The act cannot be made retroactive, so that it cannot affect any transactions carried out previous to the passing of the act. Until the act has actually passed, therefore, there is no reason for refraining from paying political dues in any way decided upon by the district associations and the locals. None of the provisions of the act affect the payment of contributions by individuals for political purposes to the local or district Political Association.

The legal advisor of the Central office is going very carefully into the whole question with a view to advising the organization of the exact status of our locals, district and Central organizations. In the event of the act passing in its present form our members need have no fear as to their connection with the political movement. The U.F.A. does not intend to take any action which will render its members liable to criminal action.

As soon as our legal advisor has completed his survey of the question and is in a position to advise definitely, a statement will be issued from the Central office advising locals and district associations what course of action they should pursue.—H. Higginbotham.

Lantern Slide Service

During the month of March, 129 sets of lantern slides were sent out from the Visual Instruction Division of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta. These were used 170 times with an aggregate attendance of 14,113. During the same month 21 sets of moving picture films were used 35 times with an aggregate attendance of 3279. These figures show a slight falling off from the month of February, but a large increase over the corresponding month of last year.

Democracy Shall Reign

Arise, ye farmers, every one,
And Equity pursue,
Give special privilege to none
But every one their due;
The platform that we now endorse
Must rule the vast domain;
Stand firm and fast, ye leaders all,
For good and not for gain.

Let party politicians be
Submerged in farmers' laws;
Democracy shall reign supreme
For every noble cause.
Let us educate, co-operate
And lead the young likewise,
Then, happy day, the U.F.A.
To great achievements rise.

Wm. Anderson, president, Little Gem local, loyalist.

On Your Windshield

"Thanks for windshield transfers; they are dandies," writes one of our local secretaries.

Has your local placed an order yet for these transfers bearing the U.F.A. monogram—an attractive design in blue and gold? They are an enlarged reproduction of the design on the U.F.A. button six inches in diameter. They are readily affixed to any glass; full instructions with each. Order now from Central office, 25 cents each or $2.50 per dozen.

Ye Sow—But Who Shall Reap?

We are just ready to begin our spring work. From indications, the Canadian farmers will sow more acreage than ever before. Everyone will work early and late, preparing and sowing, hoping and expecting to get a bumper crop.

But, do we all think about the most important part of the game? Are we spending any time planning and figuring ways of securing a price that will ensure us a fair profit over and above the cost of production? Farmers in Alberta have been running behind during the past three years. Their chief concern should be profit now.

If the season is favorable and we reap a bumper crop the Dominion government will not turn their hand to secure for us a market that makes our profits safe. Most of us can remember when we were selling all kinds of farm produce at less than cost of production while our government was spending many millions each year advertising and calling farmers to come from every corner of the globe to help us produce more and more, and by so doing, only making matters worse.

Our only chance to become a prosperous people is to give more attention to the business end of farming. There is surely a better way for us to market our produce than we have ever put into practice. All of us, producing all we can, then all throwing it on the market as fast as we can; telling the speculator to take it at his own price, is surely out of date. Every other industry in the country has discarded that sort of business, and we must follow their lead if we ever see the farmers as a class prosperous like other people are.

The way is plain. Organize and stick. Of course it is necessary for us to have nearly all of our farmers members of the organization. We must organize the American continent. Make it just like one big farm. That is, the selling must be managed from one big Central office. We must have a price based on cost of production, plus a fair profit. Our big Central must be continually gathering information from the many locals as to what it really costs to produce the many kinds of farm produce. Then, on the strength of those reports, tell us the price to sell for, and when we have a bumper crop tell all the farmers to hold on their own farm the percentage that will not be required for consumption. That will be modern business, and the only way that farmers will ever, as a class, be able to hold his own in these days of big business.

I ask you again, brother farmers, why work 16 hours a day sowing and reaping, and allow other people to gather in the profits that should be yours? Organize and keep up with the times is our only hope.

How many millionaire manufacturers would there be in Canada if they worked 16 hours a day; produced all they could, and allowed someone interested in buying cheap to make the price.—Chas. H. Harris, director, Medicine Hat constituency.

Tour in Battle River

During the past week I have addressed meetings at the following places: Ribstone, Chauvin, Maryfield, Wildmere, Vanesti, Moyerton, Sifton Park, and Winona. The weather was cold but free from storm and so the meetings were successful.

At Ribstone, after consideration, they decided to form a local, and so shoulder their share of responsibility to make the farmers' movement successful.

At Chauvin I was invited to speak to the Fair Asociation. Here they must be congratulated on being very progressive, as they take one of the first places in the successful Fair Associations of Alberta. A district association is struggling to life, and when that develops the surrounding locals should feel the benefit of co-ordination.

The next day Fabyan and Gilt Edge were to have been visited, but arrangements could not be made in time, and so I attended a meeting at Maryfield, where they have a successful library club.

Wildmere was the next appointment in a northerly direction. In going there I passed through Battle View, where a local formerly existed. An effort is to be made to resurrect same. Wildmere I found officered by some able men who will make a great success of their local if they get the loyal support of the members.

A cold drive across country brought me to Vanesti. This is a small but healthy local. The fact that they prefer to keep a local, though it is only possible to have a small membership roll, is a healthy sign.

The same night Moyerton was reached. A pleasant surprise met me here. When last visited, three years previous, a lack of enthusiasm was noticeable, but today they have raised the local to a high standard.

Sifton Park was reached after a morning's drive. This is a new local, with great promise. The enthusiasm already thrown into their work has raised their numbers to over 40. The birth of this local is due to the good services of Winona, coupled with that of the present executive.

Saturday night brought me to my eighth meeting within six days, when I had the pleasure of addressing Winona. This is a local of great possibilities. From it have been chosen the political director for Alexander and the second vice-president of the U.F.W.A. One of their successful ventures has been the carrying out of a school fair, which was a great benefit to the surrounding country. Conditions throughout the district travelled were anything but cheerful; snow was deep and feed very scarce and dear; a lot of stock had been lost, and the probability is that many more will die. It is wonderful how optimistic the people keep.

Conditions are making us do more real thinking than we have done for some time, and the feature of co-operation was never so good—it is the spirit of the West.—Henry E. Spencer.

Medicine Hat Drive

Division No. 1 of the Medicine Hat district association has just finished a most successful membership drive. The drive started at Rainy Hills local, Iddesleigh, on March 15, ending at the Bonnie Brier local, near Alsask, on March 31. C. H. Harris, Medicine Hat district director, was the principal speaker, being ably assisted by Mrs. E. C. Hallman, associate director of Division No. 2. Sixteen points were visited in the 17-day drive, a total of 24 meetings being held.

As a result of this drive the 1920 membership already equals the membership of 1919, and will show a net gain of at least 400 before July 1. Fourteen new locals were secured as follows: four U.F.A., five U.F.W.A., and five Junior.

To quote Mr. Harris: "It was a grand success; in fact the best drive I have ever held. It was held at the right time of year; the people were not too busy to attend the meetings, the schedule arranged beforehand by the district director was perfect; there being absolutely no loss of time or mileage. I cannot give too much credit to the officers and members of the various locals, whose enthusiastic support helped to make the drive a perfect success."

Mr. Harris is a very enthusiastic speaker, who secures the interest of his audience at once and holds it throughout his address. His ideas on the necessity of a complete organization of the farmers were well received, especially those touching on an international organization, for the scientific marketing of farm produce, tending to meet modern business methods by similar methods.

Mrs. Hallman, although this is her first attempt at organizing, met with wonderful success, and bids fair to become one of our best U.F.W.A. and Junior organizers.—Harry E. Francis.

Vote in School Matters

The Wilson local U.F.W.A. was organized in April 1919. The women commenced activities by inviting the men to join a U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. picnic, at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. Monthly meetings have been held at the members' homes, each member being given the responsibility of the topic for a meeting, turn about. Subjects of home canning of fruits and

vegetables, pickling, and preserving were dealt with. One member presented a diagram of a side of beef, illustrating the different cuts, and explaining best uses for each. A study of the Legal Status of Women of Alberta was taken up, calling the women's attention, among many other things, to the fact that women—wives, daughters, and sisters (21 years of age) of a resident ratepayer, have a voice in school matters, and urging the necessity of women interesting themselves in rural school matters. Lessons in home nursing were arranged to be given by one of the graduate nurses who are members, also lessons in first aid with demonstrations.

We have held two socials this season with the U.F.A. Debates are the chief features of our socials. It has been decided to purchase a piano for the schoolhouse where our entertainments are held. A committee of men and women has been appointed to arrange for a series of socials with debates and musical programs, also dancing, this to interest the young people of the community in our entertainments, and so to take their attention away from the public dances gotten up at the school by groups of young people from neighboring towns. Commencing this year a committee was appointed to visit the sick in the community and all new comers. A committee was appointed to canvass for clothing for the needy in the drought stricken area and met with good success.

We are forwarding a resolution to the school trustees urging them to provide equipment necessary for providing hot lunches for the school children. We are going to try to work for a rest room at Lethbridge, but as this community has suffered from drought for three seasons, it is difficult, we find, to accomplish what we would like to.—Florence E. McTavish, president, Wilson local U.F.W.A.

New Organizations

Mrs. F. Kiser, U.F.W.A. director for Macleod, was successful in organizing a U.F.A. local at High River to be known as Longview. Frank Watt, of Longview, is president, and J. C. Herriman, of R.R. No. 1, High River, is secretary.

The River Bow local has been organized by Director Forster and Mrs. Welch, U.F.W.A. director, with Ernest Atlock, of Riverbow, as president, and James C. Woods, of Retlaw, as secretary.

F. Savage, of Streamstown, organized the Willowlea local recently. C. E. Huntsley is president, and John Tyner is secretary. They commence with a paid-up membership of nine.

The Iron Creek local has been organized at Viking with a membership of 18. J. E. Lambert is president of this local, and Kenneth McPherson is secretary.

Director L. M. Gaetz organized the Community local at Red Deer recently. Capt. J. M. Keast is president and F. B. Moore is secretary. They have a paid-up membership of 16.

The Coronado Beach local has been organized by Director Rafn recently. R. J. Satterfield, of Maybridge, is president and Albert Johnson, of Fedorah, is secretary. They have a membership of 15.

The Beaver Dam local has been organized recently with a paid-up membership of 12. William Keil, of Sampsonton, is president and G. W. Skinner, of Lochend, is secretary.

A local has been organized at Empress to be known as Empress local. Alexander Hay is president and John Cusack is secretary. This local commences with a paid-up membership of nine.

The Royeroft local, organized on January 6, has now a paid-up membership of 82. The secretary, W. S. O. English, says they expect to have 100 members before long.

The Wasel local has been organized in the East Edmonton constituency recently, with a paid-up membership of 23. L. Waweck is president and Wm. Hawrelak is secretary.

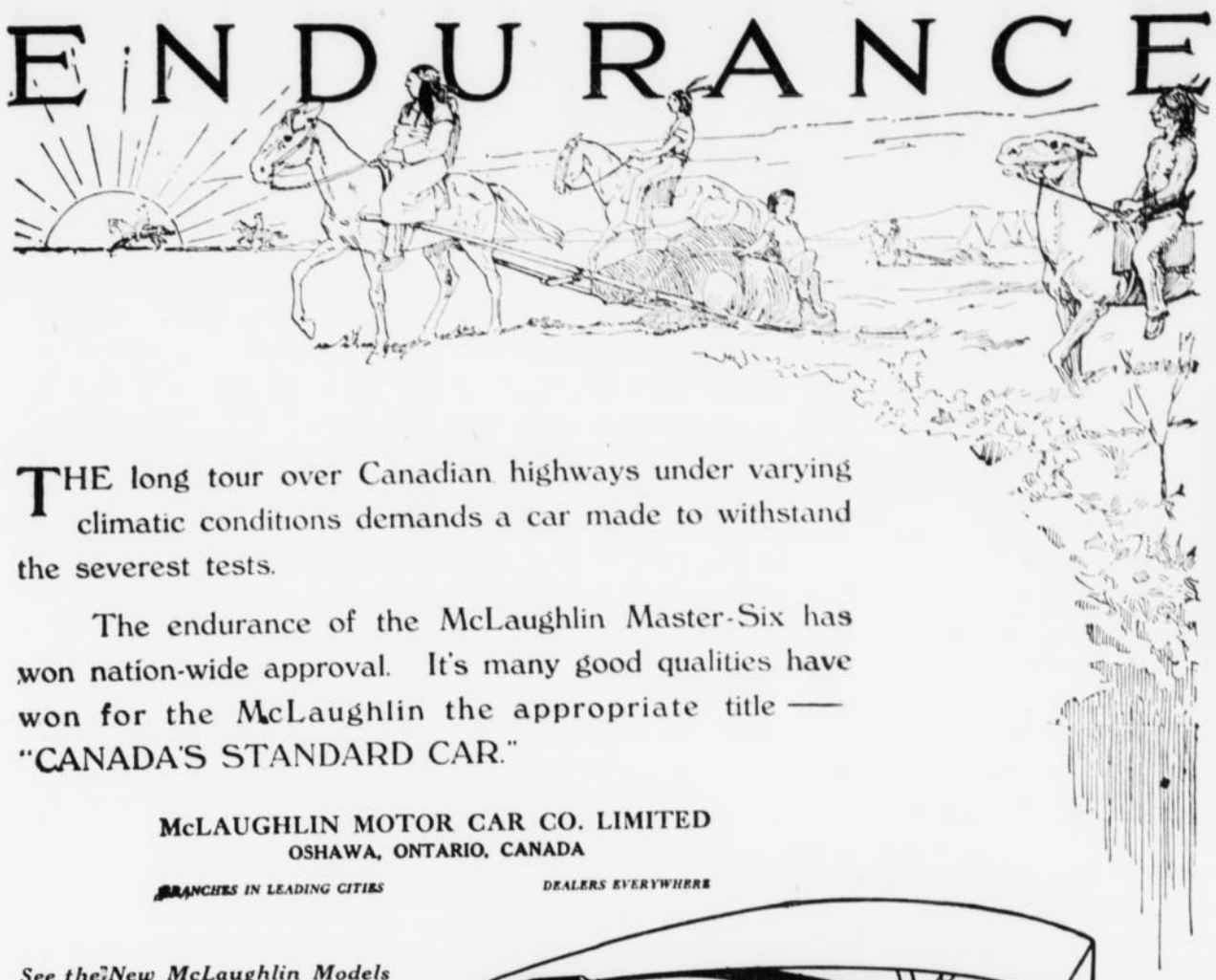
A meeting of the farmers of St Lina was held recently for the purpose of organizing a local of the U.F.A. On account of stormy weather only 32 farmers attended. Mr. Celestin Dumais addressed the farmers present and after his address a local was organized. Officers elected were: Celestin Dumais, president; Francois Brauelt, vice-president; J. Magnant, sec.-treas.

The Lovedale local has been organized at Chilmark recently with Albert Johnson as president and Terry Jones as secretary. The secretary states that the farmers are realizing that they have got to get together to get results.

F. Savage, of Streamstown local reports that he visited the district of Willowlea recently and was successful in forming a new local. Mr. Savage states, "There were only nine turned up at the meeting but I think I would be safe in predicting that the union should grow into a membership of 25 or 30 members."

The Abee local was organized at Abee by James J. O'Brien, of Egremont Station recently, with a paid-up membership of 13. John Hagg is president and Geo. E. Hill is secretary. The local plans to build a hall.

The Three Mountain View local has been organized recently with a paid-up membership of 11. E. P. Oveson, of Lucky Strike, is president and Lawrence Mitzel, of Faith is secretary.



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The endurance of the McLaughlin Master-Six has won nation-wide approval. It's many good qualities have won for the McLaughlin the appropriate title — "CANADA'S STANDARD CAR."

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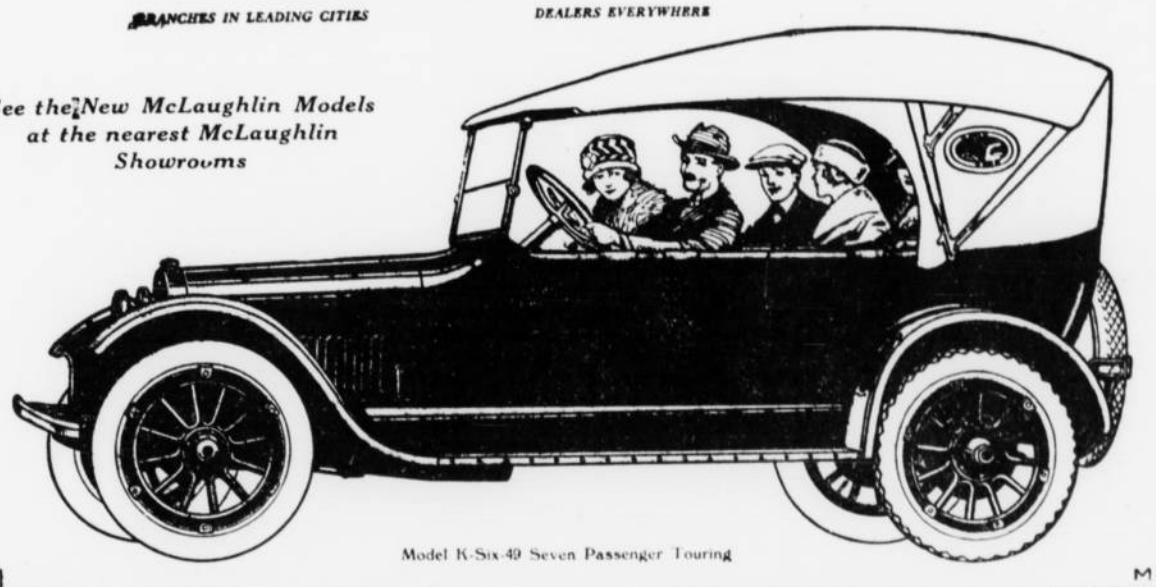

Model K-Six-49 Seven Passenger Touring

M48

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If you see it advertised in any other farm paper, and not in The Guide—there's a reason. Don't blame the other papers for they must have advertising too. Ask the advertiser or his local representative why he discriminates against YOUR paper.

If you have trouble with a Guide advertiser let us know. It may not be his fault, but we'll find out. It's our business to see that you get satisfaction.

It's Your Fight The Guide Wages—Are You With Us?

NOTE.—To aid The Guide readers to assist us in crushing the boycott, we have prepared a complete and up-to-date list of The Guide advertisers. This will be mailed to any person upon request.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Estab'ished 1883 **R. S. ROBINSON** Capital $250,000.00

For Raw Furs, Hides, Seneca Root, Wool and Peltries

I can pay highest market prices

SHIP EVERYTHING PROMPTLY TO

R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise (Cor. Pacific Ave. and Rupert) **WINNIPEG**

Lift Off Corns with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit and "Freezone" costs only a few cents.

You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

Apply a few drops of "Freezone" upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs few cents at any drug store.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Registration Notice

Registration Clerks for the

CITY OF WINNIPEG

will sit to receive applications at their respective places of registration, on

MONDAY, MAY 10
TUESDAY, MAY 11
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12

1920, from 9 o'clock, a.m., to 10 o'clock, p.m.

Particulars, as to location of booths, may be obtained from Proclamation Posters, or the Registration Bureau of Information, Curry Block, 319 Garry Street. Telephone: Main 8223.

COURT OF REVISION

Sits at New Law Courts, Kennedy Street, on Saturday, May 22, 1920, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

United Farmers of Manitoba

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Bld., Winnipeg

The Use of the Drive Funds

IN view of the idea which is being circulated that the political funds collected in the drive may possibly be secured for use in provincial campaigns, the following facts should be noted:

1. The provincial association decided at the convention that provincial action should be left to the initiative of the local constituency.

2. The political funds collected were collected by federal constituency machinery and wholly for the New National Policy campaign which is not provincial but federal.

3. There is no Central fund. The funds belong to and are entirely under control of federal constituencies.

4. To divert a single dollar of the fund to any other purpose than that of financing the election of a candidate to the House of Commons would be a crime which would bring the perpetrators within the scope of the law.

Elementals for Plain People

About Thinking

Every normal human being does some thinking. But many people do very little thinking and many do no independent working out of problems in their own minds. Much of the misunderstanding and mistakes of our life comes from our failure to think or from the slip-shod and erratic thinking we do. All good thinking should be, first, well informed; and second, careful. The difference between what we may call scientific thinking and ordinary thinking is that science makes special effort toward full information and accuracy.

A Necessary Rule

For explaining any situation, or working out any problem it is never wise to reach a conclusion till as far as possible all the facts have been taken into consideration. Conclusions drawn from a few facts when many more are left out of account are apt to be mistaken or incomplete and may be entirely false. In reasoning out any question the aim should be to include the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; the truth—not falsehood; the whole truth—not a partial or biased view; nothing but the truth—irrelevant matter tends only to hinder the speedy reaching of a clear and satisfying conclusion.

Prejudice

To judge hurriedly from a partial view of the facts, having only a portion of the available data is to "pre-judge," to establish a prejudice. What infinite harm is done in all our life because people allow themselves to form conclusions without taking pains to get all the facts! They are prejudiced, and adopt attitudes of aversion or of favorable regard on grounds which give no real warrant for such a course. Prejudice is always foolish because it is based upon partial information, and because it involves a measure of untruth or error. When in addition to this the individual allows his mind to be charged with strong feeling, the foolishness and the resultant error are likely to be increased.

Possibly Wrong

One lesson which every worthy citizen must learn sooner or later is that of admitting error in views which he may have held for years. It is often a very difficult lesson. We reach conclusions which we have apparently good reason for considering wholly valid and unchangeable, but later experience and increased knowledge show that the position taken was not the best, that it involved elements of error, or even that it was wholly mistaken. We judge a movement or an organization or a party favorably or adversely, and later developments show us that we must change our estimate or perhaps reverse it.

We sometimes condemn opponents in unqualified terms and later find that our knowledge had been defective and our judgment biased, and that there was worth in the position and in the motives which we had failed to recognize. We sometimes give our full confidence to colleagues and later learn that their motives and powers had been very different from our estimate.

Without being foolishly fickle, or over ready to change position, the wise man will endeavor to the end to keep the mind open to new truth and will admit even in regard to questions on which he would seem to have settled convictions, the possibility of a necessity for change of view.

Concert at Birnie

Birnie local U.F.M. held their annual concert on Friday, March 5, Wm. Denoon, president, in the chair. Instead of the usual affluent program of dialogue, song and music, they had two well-known association speakers. Variety was added to the program by Miss A. Grover, who gave a good humorous recitation and Wm. Vivian, who gave a nice variety of songs and music.

Mrs. Jas. Elliott, director for Marquette, was the first speaker. She made a bright and racy speech addressed principally to the women, but incidentally gave the men some food for thought. She congratulated the women on their improved status as full citizens of Canada, and advised them to live up to their new responsibilities and educate themselves in social and political subjects; to keep ahead of their children in knowledge and be able to lead them in the way of good citizenship. She also commented on community work, and opened up a wide field of usefulness for the women's branch. In fact, it was an interesting speech from start to finish.

A. J. M. Poole, director for Neepawa, gave a clear and concise account of the injustice and crippling effect of our present fiscal system, and the urgent need for the reforms embodied in the Farmers' Platform. He dealt principally with the first two planks in the platform. He was thoroughly conversant with his subject, and gave figures which set forth in a strong light the evils of the tariff system of collecting revenue and the urgency for reform.

Mr. Poole also, by request, gave a short description of the methods to be followed in the political action drive.

Both speakers received most hearty votes of thanks.

Eighty-five New Locals

Every loyal member of the association will be glad to learn that the political drive has been specially successful in building up our membership strength, thus creating a permanent basis for future propaganda. Not only have many members been added to existing locals but the number of locals in the province has been increased by 57.

With even the minimum membership this means an addition of 570 to last year's membership. When we include with these the 28 locals organized practically at the close of 1919, we have an added working strength for this year's operations of 85 local associations, with a minimum strength of 850 members.

The work of this reinforcement ought to mean much for the future of Manitoba. If each can catch the vision of community service and of devotion to public well-being, our rural life should profit greatly. Let us as the strongest organized force in the province dedicate ourselves to making its life locally and generally, the best possible.

The 28 locals organized at the close of 1919 for work in this new year were the following:

Abbotshall, Burnside, Camper, Cloverdale, East Bay, East Selkirk, Edillen, Freedale, Giroux, Grand Narrows, Gunton, Hazeldean, Isabella, Katrime, La Broquerie, Lorette, Letellier, Million, Mimosa, Monar School, Mossey River, Mulvihill, Reaburn, Rosewood, Sclater, St. Andrews, Toutes Aides, Tyndall.

The 1920 additions are as follows:

Aubigny, Bellhampton, Brandon, Buttrum, Cameron, Carberry, Clandeboye, Crane River, Crocus Hill, Deleau, Dneister, Eden, Elkdale, Elk Ranch, Flossie Bay, Glencairn, Gonor, Gregg, Ingelow, Kinlo, Komarno, La Rochelle, Lake Shore, Langvale, Laurier, Lavenham, Lemberg, Lily Bay, Lonely Lake, McCreary, Meadowdale, Melton, Moose Bay, Moosehorn, Neelin, Norris Lake, Oak Bluff, Oak Hammock, Oak Brae, Oak River, Old England, Park View, Petersfield, Pleasant Point, Plumridge, Polonia, Purves, Rossdale, Sifton, Springvale, St. Francis Xavier, Sylvan, One-Six, Trembowla, Valpoy, Wieden, Woodridge.

Chairmanship

Chairmanship is one of the fine arts. It depends much more on tact, judgment and common sense than on speaking ability. The chairman should know his program before the meeting opens. Promptness is essential to success. If time limits have been set for speakers the chairman should assure himself in advance that the speakers know the

EMERGENCY CALL

AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSIBILITY

Registration of voters begins in Manitoba this week. Notices of the dates and places where the registration clerks will sit have been posted in all the constituencies.

Since the provincial lists are likely to be used not only for the local but also for the federal election (whenever that may come) the United Farmers are directly concerned. Incomplete and inaccurate lists have lost many an election. If the vote is to be a peoples' vote the names of the people must be got on the list.

This is one of the places where a live local can render service of first importance to the community. It is suggested that every local board in its capacity as public welfare and citizenship committee should take steps to see that the local registration is made as complete as possible. A committee should be appointed or the board itself should take the matter definitely in charge. A meeting should be held at some convenient point in every polling sub-division to enumerate the new arrivals and newly qualified persons, and also those who have permanently left the division or who have died since last revision. No pains should be spared to secure that the name of every qualified elector be placed on the list. On the day of registration willing workers should be secured to get every eligible person to attend the sittings of the registration clerk and some one should be given the duty of securing the facts in the case of names to be removed and making the necessary application. Do not imagine that the work is trivial. It is of the very first importance for our future success and for securing real democracy in Canada.. Will you personally take up this matter with your board and see what can be done?

Women Voters

Especially is it important that all women voters be registered. There may be some who will hesitate. Each and every one should be seen personally and encouraged and urged to see that her name is enrolled. Will you see that an active and efficient committee is put on this work and that it is thoroughly done? Every vote will be needed when the testing time comes. Let every local do its duty and enroll its full voting strength.

time limits set and then he should steadfastly exclude any considerable departure from the plan. Prolonged speeches have ruined many meetings, and there are still speakers who have (in this particular) no sense.

In general discussion, which should very frequently be made a feature of community meetings, tactful and purposeful effort should be made to draw out expressions of opinion from the people who are naturally timid or diffident. Otherwise the old evil of monopoly of speech by the aggressive and self-assertive will continue. The chairman who can encourage the quiet ones and lead them to taking their share in the meeting is rendering no small service to the community.

Meetings should be conducted according to the commonly-accepted rules of order. These are briefly stated on page 16 of the constitution. They may be found in more extended form in the pamphlet, Debating Clubs, which can be had on application.

The success of most meetings depends on careful planning in advance. The first responsibility for this rests upon the president and the secretary. But every officer should recognize his personal responsibility for helping actively and constantly in keeping the work going forward.

Accurate minutes should be taken of every meeting and kept in a well-bound and permanent minute book. There can be no excuse for neglecting this. The minutes of each meeting should be read, confirmed and signed by the president —or other chairman—at the next succeeding meeting.

When action on any question is desired the usual course is to do it by "motion" or "resolution" of the meeting. The handling of such motion or resolution seems to trouble some chairmen. A motion requires (1) to be "moved" (that is, stated by an individual). If it is a long or involved motion it should be written; (2) it must be seconded (that is endorsed by a second individual); (3) having been duly "moved" and "seconded," it is open for discussion; (4) the motion then must be "put" (that is stated to the meeting and voted upon); (5) the result of the vote must be stated, "carried" or "lost." A motion has no effect until it is "put" and voted on. In this it is the voting that is effective, not the mere "making" or discussion of a motion.

The Way of Farmers

With apologies to S. E. Kiser

Just leave it to the farmers when there's heavy work to do
And you want effective action right away.
They've a style of going to it and a way of bucking through,
Without undue pretension or display.
You'll never hear the farmers ask how hard the job may be;
If it's up to them to do it, that's enough.

It's come across you farmers, never mind cold or snow,
Who's fearing that the going may be rough;
They've a way of making a canvass, not for profit or applause;
And not to satisfy conceit or pride,
But through their ready service, when they see the worthy cause,
And by tossing needless obstacles aside.

The farmers never falter when the call of duty's heard,
When it's with honesty of purpose they may win,
But it's come across you farmers, and the farmers at the word,
Find the way to be beginning and begin.

You needn't thank the farmers for the work that they have done,
Your praise is not a thing that they would ask,
For in independent politics they fight for every one,
And from B.C. to Prince Edward they'll clean up the dirty mess.

So it's come across you farmers, and the farmers went across;
Point out the job we got to do, and although it may be tough,
They found their work and did it, thinking not of gain or loss.
Their battle cry is, "Canada, clean up."

—W. J. Servage, Elie, Man.

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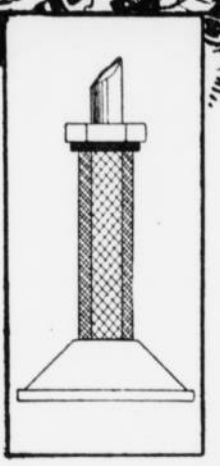

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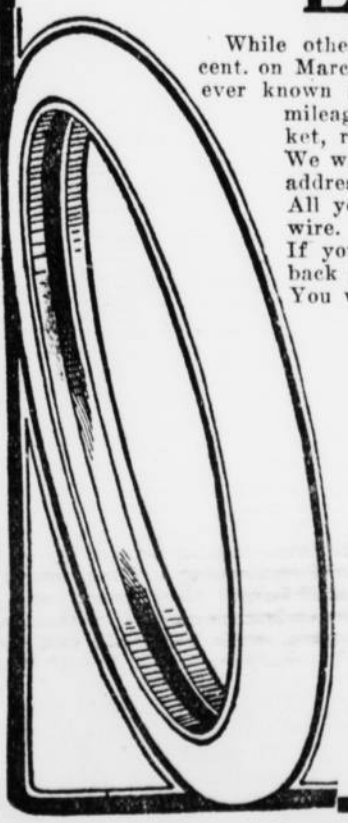

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman
Regina, Sask.

Saskatchewan's Infant Industries

THE Saskatchewan method of encouraging and assisting infant industries, by the application of the co-operative principle, is as superior to the Federal method of tariff protection, as day is ahead of night.

Such is the conclusion of the Regina Leader in a recent editorial, entitled, Saskatchewan's Better Way. It is a well reasoned contribution to the unending tariff discussion and emphasizes from another angle the weakness of the much vaunted National Policy.

In briefly reviewing the efforts which have been attempted during the last quarter of a century to develop infant industries in Saskatchewan a strong case has been made against the misnamed National Policy, so intimately associated with the name of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

Discussing the development of Saskatchewan's dairy industry the Leader says: "Even before Saskatchewan was created a province the government conducted a dairy branch. But with the obtaining of full provincial powers the work was enormously developed and the Saskatchewan government carried on as a government undertaking the operations of creameries, butter-making stations, poultry-fattening stations, ice cream plants and so forth. These were not money-making schemes for the provincial government, but were conducted co-operatively, the profits over operating expenses accruing to the support of these services.

The government's desire was solely to develop the production of dairy products in the province. Its policy was amazingly successful and a few years ago the government transferred the entire undertaking to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited and when this transfer became effective Mr. W. A. Wilson, the successful administrator of the dairy branch, became general manager of the co-operative company, while Mr. F. M. Logan, his assistant, became assistant manager. Two good men were thus lost to the civil service, but not to Saskatchewan. Their field of service to the province and its people was but enlarged.

Wool Marketing Also

Referring to the same form of development in connection with wool marketing the same paper continues: "The same development has taken place in connection with wool marketing. In order to find a market for Saskatchewan wool and secure to the wool growers the highest price obtainable, the co-operative branch of the provincial department of agriculture undertook some years ago the co-operative handling and marketing of wool. It encouraged the proper grading of wool, and as a result of its efforts the wool-growing industry has expanded enormously and good prices have been obtained.

"Again, it was not a money-making proposition for the government, but a work of encouraging an important Saskatchewan industry. The business recently reached a stage where it too passed from the government to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited and Mr. W. W. Thompson, director of co-operative societies in Saskatchewan, becomes manager of the company.

"In other words, the Saskatchewan government encouraged the development of these industries, managed them in their infancy, but did so by making them not only self-supporting, but profitable. It did not make all the people bear the burden of their development, as the tariff does to assist a few manufacturers. And the Saskatchewan government saw to it that the 'infants' did not remain so, but grew strong and self-supporting. Then, when they were established they were set up as independent co-operative commercial enterprises, with hundreds and thousands of shareholders and a bright future."

Our Hundred Per Cent.

J. W. Terry, secretary of the Tweed Grain Growers' Association, under a recent date, reported his local as follows:

Since the organization of the Tweed local the members have been very active. New members have been received at every meeting and there are now 20 in number, although there are other locals adjacent and the canvassing territory is limited. The Tweed local is aiming to have a 100 per cent. membership and secure every man and woman receiving their mail from the Wallard post office, as active members of one of the locals in the municipality.

The Tweed delegate to the Saskatoon convention brought back a splendid report, which aroused much enthusiasm. He showed the latent possibilities and powers of the association; with the result that, to a man, the Tweed local is behind the New National Policy movement, and the leaders who are working for the same.

The debate recently held at Reliance, under the auspices of the Reliance local was on the subject: Resolved that it is not in the best interests of the government to underestimate the farmers' political policies. The affirmative was taken by A. Tyzack and J. W. Terry, of the Wallard local, with J. Welsh and Chris Fowler, of the Reliance local, taking the negative. The decision of the judges was given in favor of the negative. A fine discussion followed the debate.

The local member of the provincial legislature, G. Spence, gave a fine statesmanlike address recently, in which he discussed some of the leading questions of the day. This south country is proud of its member who realize that he is working for the best interests of his constituents and who are better citizens as a result of his visit.

Togo Forms Beef Ring

William Topath, secretary of Togo Grain Growers' local, writes: "Owing to the bad state of the roads our local is not meeting as often as it should, but we had an impromptu meeting last Saturday and decided upon the organization of one or two beef rings.

"We had our annual concert and dance recently and everybody present spent a most enjoyable evening. Our finances were improved. We would like to have returns of the liberty drive as soon as convenient."

Australian Women Grain Growers

Agrarian revolt fattens on what it feeds upon and its offspring is like the British Empire, upon which the sun never sets.

Recently a communication was received from Miss Rose Currie, secretary of the Women's Section of Victorian Farmers' Union whose central office is 4 St. James Building, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.

The communication which requests information regarding ways and means adopted in Canada in connection with Women's Grain Growers' Association work is as follows:

"I was instructed by the executive of the Women's Section of the Victorian Farmers' Union, to write to the Women's Section of your organization, asking for suggestions how to make branch meetings attractive and for helpful suggestions for our organization.

"Ours is a young organization and we find it necessary to find means of making meetings attractive. Our women folk are in hilly rough country in many places, in others wide, plain spaces and far apart. So the meetings are only poorly attended and it is these inland country people whom we want so to help and bring comfort into their homes. In the older settled districts the people have their own social interests; consequently we have to find some means of interesting them also. I would be glad if you could give some idea of your method."

Opposed to Clause 10

D. Duff, secretary of the Warnock Grain Growers' Association, reports his local as follows: At a regular meeting of the Warnock Grain Growers' Association, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the Warnock Grain Growers' Association with regard to the New Franchise Act in the House of Commons, is strongly opposed to the spirit of section 10 of the bill, which if properly interpreted would circumscribe and limit the right of citizens of Canada to pursue an active, independent course in the federal elections, and further we recommend that as a substitute for section 10 a provision be made enabling any organization to contribute funds for political purposes, provided that the source of such funds shall be made public.

"And, further, be it resolved that clause 29 of the New Act be amended wherever it would debar from the franchise those who have enjoyed it in the past, or those who would be entitled to it under the terms of the Women's Suffrage Act; as it is not necessary, nor is it desirable in Canada indefinitely to continue the iniquities of the War Time Elections Act and all the ill-feeling which that act—an act which could be defended at the time—engendered. And further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Central and our representative at Ottawa."

Plowing Deep Furrows

Rud P. Brausse, the live secretary of Headlands Grain Growers' Association, announces that:

Our Kelliher district south is plowing deep furrows and the result is another local in due course, 45 members having signed their names on the roll.

It is also the intention to organize a farmers' market day, at Kelliher, at the earliest opportunity and soon we will be in full swing and ready for the prospect. Depend on us!

The weather here has done much to hold up the work; but the watch is at the post and nothing happened. Criticism plenty—as some of the old guards are playing **hot air.**

Will Stand by The Guide

As another recruit in the fight against the newspaper boycott, H. Watson, secretary of the Rozille Grain Growers' local, writes as follows:

At our monthly meeting on April 10, I was instructed by our local to send the following for publication in The Grain Growers' Guide: "Whereas, it has been brought to our notice that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has started a movement to muzzle the press, by removing advertising matter from those papers which are supporting tariff reduction; whereas, we recognise that this is an attempt to put the Grain Growers' Guide out of business; whereas, The Guide has fought for the farmers' interests for the last ten or eleven years and is the official organ of our association; therefore, we, the members of the Rozille Grain Growers Association, condemn such an unscrupulous act on their part and we hereby affirm that we are prepared to stand by The Guide and will not knowingly do business with those firms who are withdrawing their advertising from The Guide."

Getting Ready to Vote

Miss Effie J. McDonald, president of the Women's Section of the Buffalo Horn Grain Growers' local, reporting for her section, writes to the Central as follows: The Women's Section of the Buffalo Horn Grain Growers' local, which was organized on January 15, 1920, continues to grow in interest and numbers. We are not planning big things this year, but rather making it a year of study. At the last meeting we commenced a training course in Citizenship, as prepared by J. D. Hunt, in The Dawn of a New Patriotism, which proved to be both interesting and instructive. We are also ordering copies of Studies in Rural Citizenship, to be used for home study.

We have opened a question drawer to

be used in connection with our course and a paper prepared by one of the members will be read at each meeting. We have 13 members enrolled and others expected to come in later.

Horse Butte Has Busy Winter

Harold Melba, secretary of the Horse Butte local, in writing to the Central office, says: The Horse Butte Grain Growers' Association has been very active during the winter months. Six regular business meetings have been held since the first of January and a number of good programs have been rendered. No local debates have been held, but a subject for discussion has been brought up at each meeting and the members have shown a keen interest in these discussions. The questions have usually dealt with farming problems, such as: How to prevent the soil drifting; How much seed to sow per acre; etc. From three to ten and even twelve speakers have had the floor at each meeting so the questions have been well discussed and many different methods of grappling with the problems have been thoroughly explained.

The ladies have been taking an active interest in the local and several have joined up. They have served luncheon at each meeting, which have been greatly enjoyed by all, but especially so by the bachelor members.

In January a joint debate on the tariff question was held between this local and the Clearwater local. The meeting was arranged by the latter.

At our next meeting there will be a debate on the question: Resolved that the present system of marketing and fixing the price of wheat is beneficial to the American people, when a very good meeting is anticipated. Picnics and outings are being planned for the summer months and it can truly be said that the Horse Butte local shows no sign of withering, in spite of three successive crop failures and a very long and severe winter.

Dundurn Seed Fair

Chas. Bundy, secretary of the Dundurn Grain Growers' local writes:

"There is not much to report from my territory. This last year we had a failure of crop and have had to ship in both seed and feed. The latter being greatly needed on account of the long winter. There has been some loss of livestock, but not very great.

"But, in spite of this, we held a very successful Seed Fair on the 7th inst. and the exhibits were of good quality. We had Mr. Summerfelt and Mr. Boyd, of the University of Saskatchewan, as judges for the grain and livestock. Mr. Summerfelt gave a demonstration in calf judging to a class of boys in the afternoon.

"In the evening, guests to the number of nearly 200 partook of a bountiful repast at the banquet, which is a leading feature of our annual Seed Fair, at which the people of both town and country take part, with the true community spirit in evidence.

The affair was held in the community hall and the display in the domestic department was large and the work shown was a credit to those who furnished the exhibits.

"Mrs. Marshall, also of the university, did the judging, ably aided by the committee of local women in charge. The judges gave addresses after the supper and the entertainment committee furnished a number of selections. which all went to make up a well planned and successful affair, ending with the singing of the National Anthem."

Weed Act a Dead Letter

Ruralite, writing to the Grain Growers' page, re the proposed provincial platform, enquires as to whether a practical measure could not be evolved to take the place of the unworkable Noxious Weed Act. This statute, he says, brings the law into contempt and the last state of the rural districts, under its administration, is worse than the first. If it was not that it costs the municipalities real money to keep up—often a charity job—the weed inspector or pay some special friend of the council, it would be funny. Some people are uncharitable enough to assert that it is merely kept on the books in order to provide another spending branch at Regina. It is doubtful if any enactment of the provincial legislature is a deader letter than the Noxious Weed Act.

"We have paid our money for the past six years for weed inspection and our farms are properly polluted, until too many are wishing for the buyer that they may get out."

Japp Visits Cleveland Local

R. L. Liggins, secretary of the Cleveland Grain Growers' local, in reporting a meeting held by Douglas Japp, of Speers, director for District No. 11, says: "On the tenth of April, we held a special meeting in the schoolhouse, which was addressed by Douglas Japp, of Speers, director for District No. 11. Owing to bad roads and weather, also the fact that a great number of farmers were away seeking feed for their stock, we had only a small attendance. But Mr. Japp certainly dealt with his different subjects in an intelligent manner.

"One matter discussed by him was the history of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the work they had done for the betterment of the agricultural community. Railway and elevator matters were also discussed. A good deal of discussion followed Mr. Japp's mentioning the attempt of the old political parties to prevent any other political parties from forming.

"All present felt a profitable afternoon had been spent, and the meeting adjourned after a three hour's and-a-quarter session."

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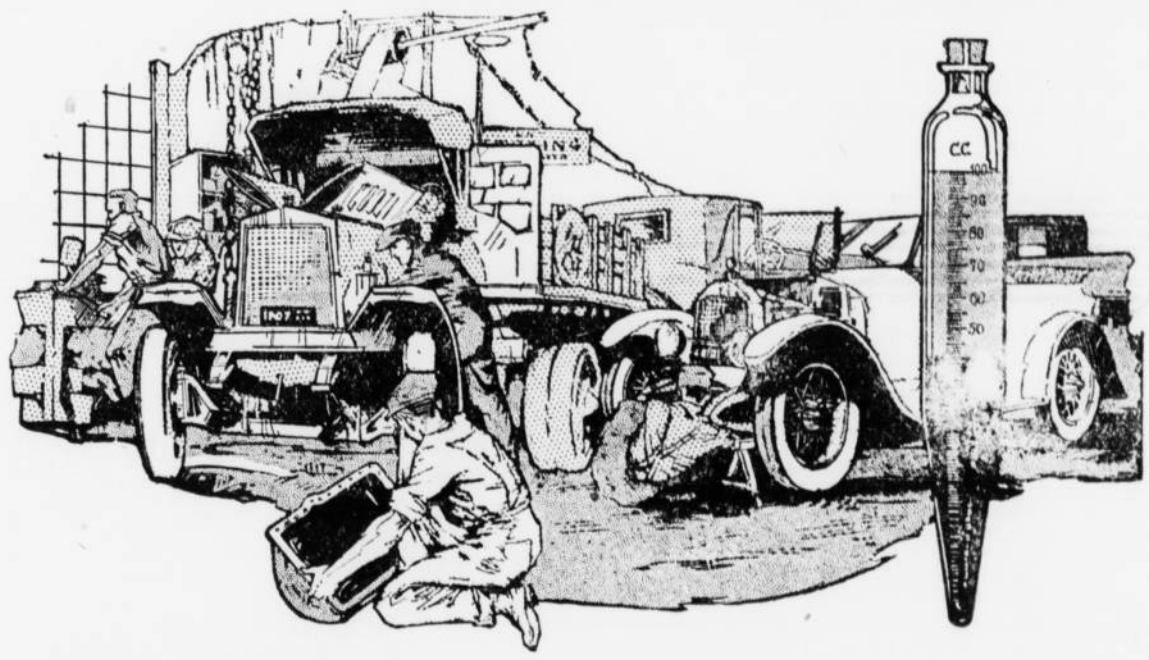

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Ordinary oil breaks down under the terrific heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F. A great quantity of sediment forms which has *no lubricating value.* The oil film is destroyed. Metal-to-metal contact results. Friction and wear begin. The engine overheats. Bearings burn out. Carbon forms rapidly. Serious trouble inevitably follows.

How Veedol solves the sediment problem

Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, reduces the amount of sediment formed in the engine by 86%. Notice the sediment test above.

Veedol maintains the piston seal, preventing leakage and contamination of oil in the crankcase. Common engine troubles are almost eliminated It also reduces evaporation between 30% and 70%—giving long mileage per gallon of oil.

Buy Veedol today

Drain oil from crankcase, wash out with kerosene, then fill up with Veedol.

A run on familiar roads will show you that your automobile or truck has new pickup and power.

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. Every Veedol dealer has a chart which shows the correct grade of Veedol for your machine. The new 100-page Veedol book on scientific lubrication will save you many dollars, will help you to keep your engine running at minimum cost. Send 10c for a copy.

TIDE WATER OIL
Sales Corporation
1612 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

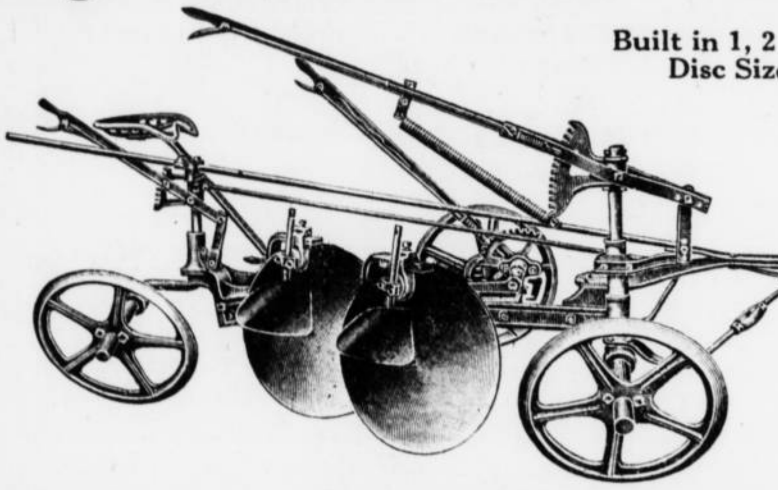
Branches and distributors in all principal cities of the United States and Canada.

U.G.G. La Crosse *The World's Best in DISC PLOWS*

The reputation of these high efficiency plows have grown year by year, until now you will find them in general use wherever disc plows are adaptable. They were designed and built to meet the peculiar ground conditions of this western country. That they do fully meet these requirements is attested by the fact that where you find one of these plows in use, you will find a demand for more of the same kind. Their reputation has been attained by their actual working performance on the field. And that's the test that assures every man's satisfaction.

Light Horse Disc Plows

Built in 1, 2 and 3 Disc Sizes



For Use in Loose Soil or Second Plowing where Moldboard Plows Will Not Scour

The discs are attached to heavy steel beams. The heavy hitch casting is supported between the beams and carries the heavy square front axle support, which can be adjusted for correct width of furrow.

The furrow wheel is connected to heavy steel bar hitch by means of a rod which has an adjusting turn-buckle for giving proper lead to this wheel. The rear wheel is also connected with the draw-bar by means of a long rod. When supplied with wheel weight, this plow will give as good results in heavy soil as plows selling at much higher prices.

Besides the land and furrow levers this plow is equipped with a rear lever, which allows the plow to be raised high when being moved from one field to another, or when turning in soft soil. The levers are placed within easy reach of the operator.

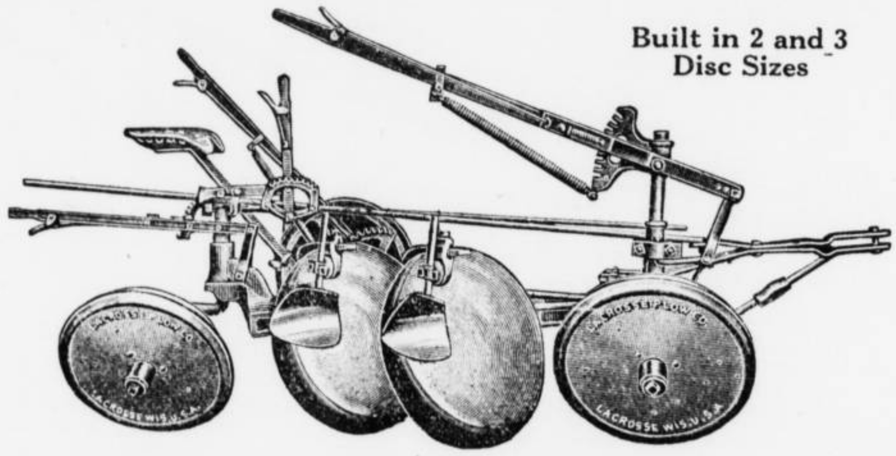
The wheels are all fitted with removable dust-proof bearings, and are of heavy cast iron with proper set to overcome resistance of the soil when operating in hard land.

Catalog No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-32	Light One-Disc Plow, 1½-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight 758 lbs.	99.40	102.45	104.35
A-33	Light Two-Disc Plow, 1½-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight 981 lbs.	111.40	115.35	117.80
A-34	Light Three-Disc Plow, 1½-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight 1,144 lbs.	132.90	137.55	140.45
A-37	Wheel Weights for disc plows. Weight 110 lbs. Price each	10.60	11.15	11.40
	Disc Blades, with bolts, 24-in diameter, 3-16 thick. Weight 26 lbs.	9.75	9.85	9.95

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

Heavy Horse Disc Plows

Built in 2 and 3 Disc Sizes



A Heavy Substantial Plow Adapted for Use in Hard Gumbo Land

The U.G.G. Heavy Disc Plow is built along the same lines as our Light Disc, the difference being that the plow is fitted with solid wheels, the same as used on our Light Tractor Plow, and the long rod connecting rear wheel with draw-bar is fitted with a small lever on axle arm of rear wheel, enabling the operator to change the lead of his wheel to suit conditions while plow is working, a very convenient arrangement, as it enables the operator to hold discs well up to their work in hard soil, still retaining a proper angle in loose soil, without the necessity of having to stop to make special adjustments.

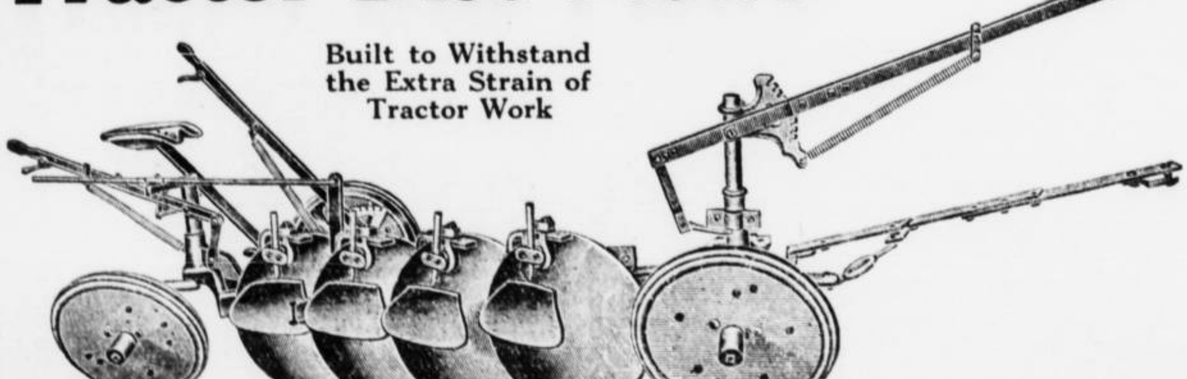
The axles and axle brackets are heavier than those used on the Light Plow. This makes a very durable and well-balanced plow for work in heavy soils. For work of this nature, we recommend it in preference to the Light Plow, as the extra weight allows the plow to do better work under extremely heavy conditions. Wheel bearings are heavier than those used on our Light Disc Plow.

Catalog No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-35	Heavy Two-Disc Plow, 1¾-in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight, 1,285 lbs.	126.20	131.45	134.70
A-36	Heavy Three-Disc Plow, 1¾ in. axle with 24-in. disc. Weight, 1,381 lbs.	153.60	159.30	162.80
	Disc Blades, with bolts, 24-in. diameter, 3-16 thick. Weight 26 lbs.	9.75	9.85	9.95

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

Tractor Disc Plows

Built to Withstand the Extra Strain of Tractor Work



Prices F.O.B. Shipping Stations. **Takes Second-Class Freight Rate.**

Catalog No.	Description	Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
A-38	Four-Disc Light Tractor Plow, with 1¾-in. axles, 24-in. discs, and tractor hitch. Weight 1,393 lbs.	194.60	200.65	204.35
A-39	Five-Disc Light Tractor Plow, with 1¾-in. axles, 24-in. discs and tractor hitch. Weight 1,560 lbs.	222.05	228.80	232.95
A-40	Six-Disc Light Tractor Plow, with 2-in. axles, 24-in. discs and tractor hitch. Weight 1,836 lbs.	256.40	264.35	269.25

This Plow is Built in 3 Sizes

Four, five and six-discs. The four and five-disc size have 1¾-inch axles, and the six-disc has 2-inch axles. From these three sizes can be selected a plow suitable for the different size small tractors. They are guaranteed to do work equal to any other disc plow.

The Wheels are heavy, solid cast, fitted with removable dust-proof boxings. The front furrow wheel is controlled by a rod connected to swinging clevis on drawbar, and can be adjusted to give proper lead by means of a turnbuckle. It is equipped with rear lever which raises the plow extra high when moving from one field to another, or turning in loose, trashy land. The front lever can be swung ahead as shown in cut, so as to be within easy reach of operator on engine.

The Discs are provided with same type of bearings as those used on our horse-drawn disc plows. The strength, simplicity and light draft obtained from this type of bearing have led us to adopt it on all styles and sizes of our disc plows.

The Disc Blades are regular 24-inch, set at the proper angle to secure good penetration. The disc scrapers used are of the moldboard type, and can be adjusted to any set to suit conditions or depth of plowing.

Disc Bearings Used on all U.G.G. Disc Plows Absolutely Dust Proof. Run continually in oil.

The disc blades are 24 inches, bolted to large, heavy bearing plate. The disc bearings are dust-proof and run continually in oil. They are made of special chilled iron and will outwear the more complicated bearings used on other makes of disc plows.

Send for Catalog illustrating and Describing the Full Line of La Crosse Plows.

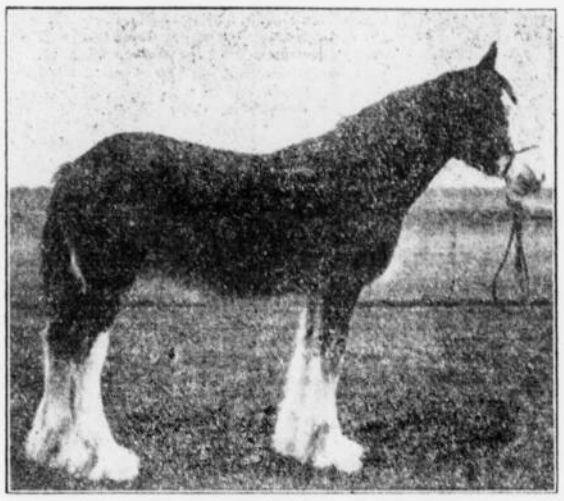
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

Horses and Spring Work

FARM draft horses are made or broken for the season by the kind of treatment they get during the first few weeks of spring work. In average seasons there are always a good many horses that are brought in and stabled for several weeks before work begins, and spoiled by kindness, being stuffed full of grain and given an insufficiency of exercise. They go into the season fat and sleek but soft, and are a ready prey to colic, lymphangitis, and later on, heat-prostration. During this past winter of feed shortage, a larger percentage of horses than ever will have been forced to pick up the big share of their sustenance from straw stacks and from under the snow. Some of these animals will be brought in and put to work without any preparation. Indeed, the economy which must be observed with grain will make this rather a general condition, and in spite of the insistent demand for increased production, western farmers will work under an unprecedented handicap in regard to the cost of motive power, both horse and mechanical.



Killallandale.

By Hazeldale, by Dunure Footprint; dam, Cressida, by Hillhead Chief; second dam, Princess Ena, by the Highland Champion Scottish Crest. This remarkably-bred individual was imported along with Craigie Masterpiece and is for use in Norman Weir's own stud at Ohaton, Alberta.

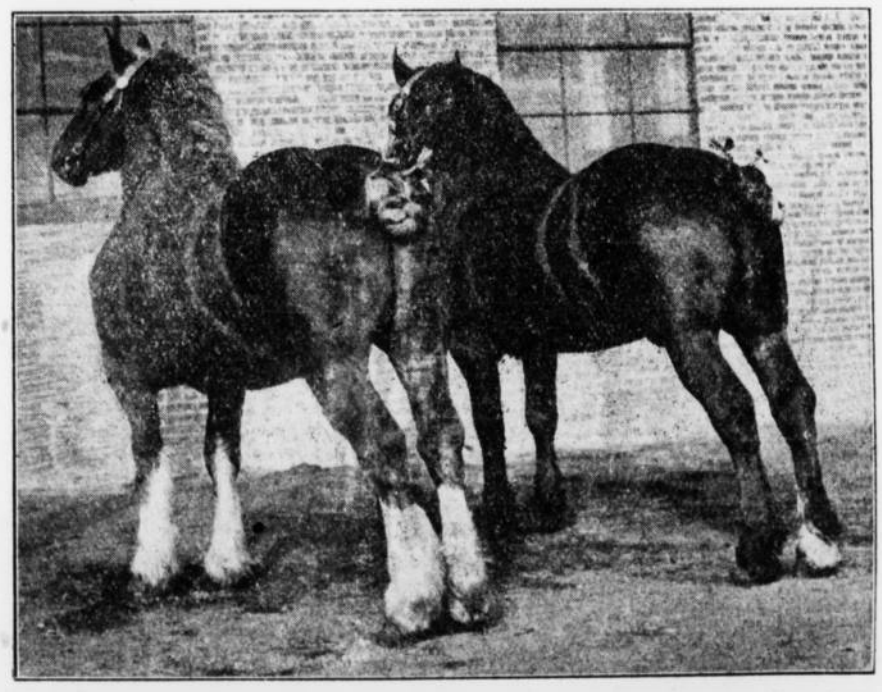
Not much can be done to remedy the feed situation. Perhaps the hay question is even worse than the lamentable shortage of oats. Enquiries come in to The Guide from time to time asking for advice in regard to feeding straw to working horses. During the last two years of the war, the army commissariat department found it impossible to obtain an adequate supply of hay, and straw was substituted, varying from time to time, from 25 to 50 per cent. of the total roughage. The straw used was wheat or rye, well preserved but of little feeding value. The loss in nutritive value was made up by a slight increase in the grain ration. Making allowance for the hard conditions under which these horses lived it cannot be said that they suffered much by the substitution, although it must be admitted that the army work was not as arduous as that which the average western horse will be required to do during seeding. In Europe nearly all horses have some straw in the ration those hardest worked having the least. There is no conclusive evidence on the use of straw under our conditions and The Guide would welcome the experiences of farmers who are obliged to use it this season. Of all varieties of straw, oats is the most nutrituous, and then in order, barley, wheat and rye, bearing in mind that the beards of barley and rye often lead to sore mouths and tooth trouble.

In regard to the amount of roughage which a horse requires, at the risk of repetition, we will say again that the majority of farmers feed altogether too much. As Mr. Rothwell says: "the horse eats all he needs and then gets a mild form of exercise chewing the balance." A 1,500-pound horse will thrive on a working ration of 16 pounds of hay and 16 pounds of grain either whole oats or three parts oats and one part bran. A rational division for the three meals of the day is as follows:

Morning .....grain 6 lbs., hay 5 lbs.
Noon .....grain 6 lbs., hay 3 lbs.
Night .....grain 4 lbs., hay 8 lbs.

Horses which have been out all winter come in with long, shaggy coats which are not shed as rapidly as those of animals which have been stabled. This mass of fur is a positive disadvantage as the animal becomes overheated when at work and catches cold when he is restricted to the confinement of the sable. Get out the clippers. Farmers are always reluctant to clip all over, nor is that necessary. Clip trace high and then give your horses a thorough grooming every day; the perspiration caused each day at work will soon start the coat if the attendant will do a little faithful work with a stiff brush. The value of grooming was never so apparent as on heavy draft army horses.

Watch for sore shoulders. When clipping it is well to leave all the hair on the collar seat. The time-worn preventative of cold salt water applied daily to the shoulders to harden them should be practiced before hard work begins. Whatever you do don't do this in the morning before pulling out



Belgian Stallion, Ceylon Caesar, weighing 2,100 pounds, as a four-year-old, and the Percheron Stallion, Koikot, 2,000 pounds, as a three-year-old.

Both were reserve grand champions at Edmonton Spring Show, 1920, as well as International and States Fairs' prize winners. Owned by R. F. Dygert & Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

Bar U Percherons

MARVEL, 4759.
Bred, raised, owned, and used by the Bar U.

The largest herd of pure-bred Percherons in the world. The first Percheron breeding establishment in Canada.
The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain.
54 Head of Registered Pure-bred Percheron Stallions, all of our own raising, two, three, and four-years' old, up to over a ton; blacks and greys to select from. The predecessors, back to three and four generations are to be seen on the ranch.
Do not be beguiled into buying cheap cull stallions from the United States (bearing heavy exchange cost) when you can buy better stuff cheaper, and satisfy yourself by seeing the ancestry, as well as looking at pedigree certificates. Play safe and visit the Bar U before buying.

Geo. Lane

Post Office, Bar U Ranch, Pekisko
Railway Station, High River, Alta.

Homeland Farm Percherons
FOR SALE

I have for immediate sale two two-year-old, and two yearling Percheron Stallions, sired by the great FAIRHOPE, 117389, Champion of the breed at the Chicago International, and many of the large State Fairs, as well as a noted prizewinner at Western Canadian Shows.

These young stallions are big, growthy fellows, with bone and substance, and should develop into 2,200-pound horses. They are out of well-bred mares which, as well as their sire, can be seen on my farm.

I am a breeder and not a dealer, and can sell you horses which will satisfy you. Write me.

Edgar Petersmeyer, Regina, Sask.

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians

One of the greatest collections in America.
Stud headed by:

Paramount Flashwood, 1610

Farceur's Greatest Son in Service.

At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my winnings included First in Four-year-old Class, and Grand Champion Stallion of the Breed, with **Paramount Flashwood**. First and Third in Three-year-old Stallions, with **Pioneer Masterpiece**, by Caeser de Boz and **Farceur 7th**, by Farceur, the first horse of my own breeding. First in two-year-old Stallions, with **Farceur Again**, by Farceur, and First in Two-year-old Fillies on **Lady Wolver**, by the $11,400 Paramount Wolver. This filly is also of my own breeding.

Car load of high-class Belgian mares just arrived and another car load on the way. Get some of these good females as they are going up in price and hard to procure. Choice stallions for sale at all times.

PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD

GEORGE RUPP - LAMPMAN, SASK.

ACME PERCHERONS

Headed by the Champion, Keota Jalap. One, two, and three-year-old stallions for sale, from mares of royal breeding, including Grand Champion, Canadian-bred Champion. First and Second Prize Brood Mares and First Prize Teams in Harness at Calgary Exhibition, 1919. A Class "A" Certificate goes with every horse. Prices Reasonable.

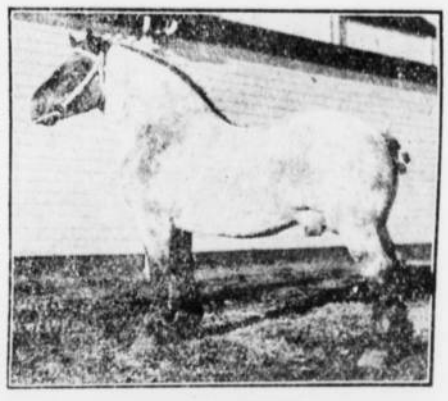
E. A. DAVENPORT - ACME, ALTA.

Grand Champion Belgian Stallion
FOX DE ROOSBEKE

At Stud
Service Fee, $100

Mares loaded and unloaded and well cared for free, but at owner's risk at all times.

FOX DE ROOSBEKE is one of the best Belgian stallions ever imported into Western Canada. He possesses size, substance and quality in a marked degree. His sire was **Paul de Roosbeke**, imp., by **Joubert de Soianies**, a consistent winner at the United States Fairs, and Fourth in an exceedingly strong aged class at the 1917 Chicago International. Dr. Gay, of Minneapolis, in awarding Fox de Roosbeke, Grand Championship of the breed at the Edmonton Spring Show, pronounced him the best Belgian horse he ever passed judgment on.



FOX DE ROOSBEKE.
Grand Champion of the Breed at Saskatoon Exhibition, 1917; Regina Winter Fair, 1917; Brandon Winter Fair, 1918; Regina Summer Fair, 1918; Calgary and Edmonton Spring Shows, 1920.

BOOK YOUR MARES AT ONCE

New Importation of Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares will Arrive Shortly. Watch for their Announcement.

DR. CHAS. HEAD 2017 ANGUS ST. **REGINA, SASK.**

Percheron and Belgian Stallions

Special Offer for the next 30 days

I have still a few good Percheron and Belgian Stallions from two-year-olds up and as I will be absent from my barn after a month, I am offering special inducements to sell what I have now on hand.

My horses are a weighty, big-boned upstanding lot, just in the shape to go right on the road and make money for you. **I will sell them on easy terms, or will trade for other horses, good cattle, or land.** As I have only a few left I mean to let them go at most attractive prices. Get one of these money-making stallions.

Good Guarantee. **Write, Phone, or Wire Me.**

J. H. Graham

Cor. Ave. G. and 21st St. - Saskatoon, Sask.

Stallion Service Books, 35 cents. Breeders' Lien Notes, 50 cents.

Dollar's Clydesdales

New importation just landed, including some noted Scottish prize winners and premium horses by such stock-getters as **Scotland's Victor, Royal Favorite, Baron of Burgie, Scotland's Bluebell, and Union Jack,** out of mares whose dams and grand-dams were famous Highland and Cawdor Cup winners. I have others by **Hamlet, Scotland's Choice, Clifton Monarch, Lothario, and Concrete;** all of them Calgary prize winners. I can supply you with a horse of any age and choicest breeding on terms to suit you. Write me.

A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta. Stables in Town **PHONE 194**

FINLAYSON'S CLYDESDALES

I have disposed of all my imported horses, with the exception of the six-year-old **SARCOID,** by **Baron of Buchlyvie;** dam by **Lothian Again,** and Second and Reserve at the 1919 Glasgow Stallion Show. I have, however, the three-year-old **CARADOC DIAMOND,** by **Magic,** out of the prize-winning imported mare, **Harviestoun Nell. CARADOC DIAMOND** won First and Champion as a yearling, and First and Reserve Champion as a two-year-old at the Regina and Saskatoon Summer Fairs. He will make a great stock horse for someone.

I have also a few good useful stallions which I have taken in trade and which I will sell cheap.

Write Me for Particulars.

Ben Finlayson, Brandon, Man.

Stables at Hogate's Barns

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

We have on hand over 40 head of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares.

Our horses are never picked over as we have new importations constantly arriving. We have a number of well-matched teams of Percheron and Belgian Mares at reasonable prices.

A Group of Dygert's Belgians.

Time given to responsible parties, and will accept either horses or cattle in exchange on our stallions or mares at their market value.

INSPECTION INVITED LET US KNOW YOUR WANTS.

R. F. DYGERT CO. LIMITED EDMONTON, ALBERTA P.O. BOX 205

BELGIAN and PERCHERON STALLIONS

FOR SALE

6 BELGIANS
12 PERCHERONS
2 CLYDESDALES

This includes Junior and Reserve Percheron Championships at International, and Junior and Reserve Grand Championships at Iowa State Fairs. Also Second Prize Belgian at Brandon.

Will deal for farm work horses or other stallions on almost any terms.

Cordova is on C.N.R., between Rapid City and Neepawa. Daily train service. Call Minnedosa Central 102-2 at our expense.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Cordova, Man. C. M. Rear.

FAIRFAX MAJOR, Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair, 1918.

LEFEBURE BELGIANS

MON GROS

MON GROS, the greatest Belgian prize winner in America, heads our herd. Grand champion International 1911, 1912 and 1918, a record no other Belgian has ever made; 165 champion and first prize ribbons won in 1918-1919.

We bred the 1919 International champion, **LEFEBURE'S CLAIRON,** at head of herd of Layzell and Parr, Calgary, and **LEFEBURE'S BUBBINS,** undefeated champion mare of Calgary, 1919 and 1920, owned by J. J. Miller, of Huxley, Alberta.

If you need a stallion or mare, you need a Belgian, they are extremely hardy, durable, prolific and gentle. They will keep fat on less grain and will sell for more money than any other breed.

Send for monthly bulletin of Belgians on Lefebure Farms, the largest Belgian Breeding Farms in the world.

HENRY LEFEBURE & SONS COMPANY Fairfax, Linn County, Iowa

Clydesdale Stallions and Work Horses for Sale

I am offering for sale **at greatly reduced prices two well-bred aged CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,** proven sires, also **three coming four years old,** by such good sires as **Royal Trustee, King Clyde, etc.** I have used the aged horses three and five years, hence my reason for selling. **40 Head of good work horses (clyde cross,) four to seven years old.**

Write **J. G. Clark, Clark Manor, Alta.** Shipping stations: Irma and Fabyan, G.T.P

VANSTONE & ROGERS

North Battleford, Sask.

Canada's Largest Stallion Dealers

We have more big sound drafty stallions on hand than we ever had before and can please you in quality, price and terms.

Our horses are selected from the best breeding establishments in the United States, and only the best imported.

We do not raise any colts and therefore have no culls to put on you.

Over 60 per cent. of our 1920 business has been with our old customers, and March, 1920, showed the greatest volume of business we have ever done in any March.

Our horses are all guaranteed and enrolled. Ask our customers how we have used them.

Bismark (Imp.), Belgian, 2321, 8127 (82228), winner of eight State championships. Imported and owned by us.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
North Battleford, Sask.

Branch at Calgary, Alta.
Corner 4th Avenue and 5th Street East,
A. A. McDONALD, Manager.

The Farmer's Uniform

LIKE the soldiers' uniforms, Kitchen's overalls are the result of many years of learning lessons how to afford tip-top, service-giving quality and design.

KITCHEN'S "Railroad Signal" OVERALLS

are the farmer's uniform. They make your work easier by giving *complete* service. Just try them on in the store and see for yourself how easy to slip on or off, and how roomy and comfortable. Plenty of pockets. Buttons won't come off. And they wear like everything. Note the strong seams, double and triple stitched at the danger points. Insist upon Kitchen Railroad Signal Brand. Made only by

The Kitchen Overall and Shirt Company, Limited

Exclusive makers in Canada of Open-Front Work Shirts

Brantford - Ontario

68

for a wet skin chafes sooner than a dry one. If a willing horse commences to lag, the first thing to examine is his collar and shoulder. If trouble threatens, try to pound a hollow place over the sore spot in order to shift the pressure. Keep the collar scrupulously clean at all times and wash the shoulder immediately the horse quits work; do not wait till the exudate and sweat harden. If the trouble does not yield to this treatment cut a sweat pad so that the sore place does not suffer pressure.

See that the horse goes on the land with a sound set of feet. Most of our western horses go through the summer bare-footed. See that they are level and trim, for many hock and pastern troubles begin because the animal is obliged by the shape of his hoof to put the foot down in an unnatural position, and the weight is not evenly distributed.

The Family Craze

Sir: I wish to protest against the central idea of your article entitled Aberdeen-Angus Families, published in the issue of April 28. Canadian breeders have, to their credit, kept away from the insane craze after families which marks every development of the business south of the line, but the propagation of such ideas as contained in your article will lend an undue amount of weight to the arguments of those who would shackle our pure-bred industry with the slavish custom of "family worship."

To begin with, it must be very apparent that family distinctions are prejudicial to improvement in a breed. The tendency is to keep and breed all individuals of fancy families, while the plain families are rigorously culled. While the fancy families may have been outstandingly superior in the first place, by the law of variation it soon possesses individuals of the most indifferent conformation. On the other hand the process of selection to which the plain families are subjected steadily increases their average excellence until in a few generations they come to excel the once fancy family. Notwithstanding, the poorer individuals which the craze has marked for preference will be used for the perpetuation of the breed and the animals of individual merit will be relegated to grade herds, where their value to the breed is forever lost.

The comparisons in the article may or may not prove the conclusions drawn. For example, American breeders are so much influenced by the demand for animals of certain blood lines that they do not dare to have at the head of their herds so-called plain bred bulls. When these men meet in competition at Chicago, by far the great majority of the animals shown are members of the elect, while perhaps just as good individuals belonging to second rate herds are not shown. The result only proves that fashionable bulls have won in showing against fashionable bulls. On the other hand the steer classes are the battle ground for all, and while packed with animals of breeding approved by your contributor, are well represented by the unfavored. The only claim to laurels is approximation to the butcher's ideal, the quality par excellence of the breed, in the continuation of which depends its future. It is the gauge which the Aberdeen-Angus has thrown down to the other beef breeds and it must be the measure by which we decide honors within the breed. Even in breeding classes we must keep ever in mind the butcher's verdict. The result, according to your contributor, has been far from a victory for the fashionable families. The family craze is engraved on the grave of every one of the decadent breeds. Let us look well into what it holds for the Aberdeen-Angus before we lend ourselves to efforts looking toward its establishment in Canada.—All Black.

Salt in Livestock Rations

Common salt (sodium chloride) plays an important part in the diet of most classes of farm animals. This will be better appreciated if we stop to consider that, of the minerals in the fluids of the body, salt is present in the largest amount. Salt does not contribute directly to the energy of the body as does the food consumed, but, nevertheless, it is necessary in the proper nutrition of the body. Besides its physiological action salt serves as an appetizer and increases the palatability of many foods. It also stimulates the secretion of digestive juices, promotes good circulation of the fluids of the body and prevents digestive disturbances.

Of the common classes of farm animals, namely horses, cattle, sheep and swine, the latter have the least need of salt. This is in all probability due to the difference in diet, that of swine usually consisting largely of grain, whereas, other classes consume large quantities of roughage in which less salt is found. Too large quantities of salt derange the stomach and bowels of swine causing gases, diarrhoea, convulsions and paralysis, often resulting

TILLY ALCARTRA

The World's Champion Milk Producer.

Tilly Alcartra was born in October, 1908, in the herd of McKay Bros., Buckingham, Iowa, and at two years of age went into the possession of her present owners A. W. Morris & Sons, Woodland, California, in whose hands she has made several world's records. Her sire was Alcartra Polkadot Corrector, a son of Alcartra Polkadot, who in her day was a record maker in the 30-day test. Tilly Alcartra dropped her first calf at the age of two years and six months, and on official test made 17.39 pounds of butter from 490.4 pounds of milk, a creditable record but not one to attract unusual attention. Continued on yearly test, she began to show evidence of the great persistency of production which has made her the world's greatest dairy cow.

The climax of Tilly Alcartra's career was reached in her ninth year and during her fifth lactation period when she produced 1,322.25 pounds of butter from 33,424.8 pounds of milk.

While she is an excellent individual, she is not distinctively a show cow according to present day standards. She is of good size, weighing around 1,700 pounds and has always appeared in the best physical condition both during and following her heaviest production periods. She carries a well formed, well balanced udder, yet neither the size of the udder, nor her milk veins indicate to the eye the marvelous productive capacity she possesses, and it is entirely characteristic of her today, after six years of unparalleled dairy production, that her udder is firm and of a neatness not often found in a mature cow.

Her disposition is perhaps responsible in a considerable way for her ability to produce so largely year after year. She accepts readily with relish whatever feeds of various kinds are placed before her, is never disturbed by strangers, and seems to enjoy particularly the freedom of pasture with her mates. Many different milkers have had charge of her during her life time, and she has always shown a disposition to accept such changes with entire indifference. In April she calved to the service of the $106,000 bull, King Carnation Sylvia, and it is said that the royally bred baby carries an insurance policy of $50,000

Careful Inspection of Every Part

DE LAVAL

For Forty Years
The World's Standard

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Two miles north of Tuxedo car line, Calgary

Thursday, May 13, 1920

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14 Registered Holstein Females.
1 Registered Grand Champion Bull, two-year-old.
27 Grade Holstein Females.
1 Registered Berkshire Boar.
2 Registered Yorkshire Sows.
3 Young Sows.

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This is one of the pioneer herds of Holsteins in the province, and throughout, has maintained a reputation, both on the fair circuit and at the pail, which will be a big factor in the degree of favor which the public is certain to accord them at this dispersion sale. They possess the best blood lines, and their milk records and conformation mark them as profitable producers and types which the best Holstein breeders in the province would be proud to own. Write or phone for particulars to

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Phone: M3938
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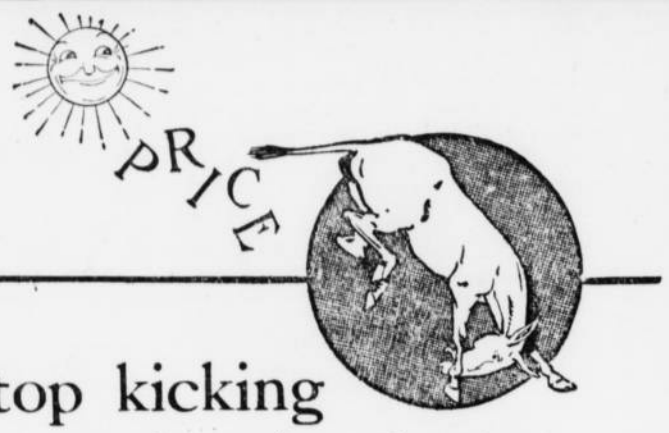

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in death. Nevertheless, pigs should have access to salt, the best means of providing it being to keep before them at all times, in a covered receptacle if outdoors, a mixture of salt, charcoal, air-slacked lime, bone-meal and wood ashes or soft coal cinders.

For sheep, salt is very necessary. Keeping it before them at all times is here again the most advisable course, for an irregular supply induces scouring. The salt tends to keep the sheep in a good state of health and they are better able to ward off attacks of disease or internal parasites. Furthermore, sheep fed plenty of salt shear a better quality and heavier fleece than do those receiving no salt.

In the case of cows, owing to their much larger size and the fact that they are giving daily large amounts of milk which contains considerable salt, a heavier ration of salt in needed. For cows being fed in the stable up to 2.5 ounces per day is recommended. While cows giving a heavy flow of milk require an abundance of salt, at the same time the dry, pregnant cows should not be overlooked as their requirements are even greater. Cattle on pasture usually require less salt than those indoors and the amount necessary varies with the nature of the soil and vegetation. On this account it is advisable to have a supply before them at all times. Either rock salt or ground salt may be used but in either case it should be placed in a receptacle in which it will be sheltered from the rain or much of it will be lost. Young growing animals usually require a larger percentage of salt than do mature animals.

Horses are no exception in the matter of salt requirement. Here again it should be regularly supplied. A cake of rock salt in the corner of the manger where the horse can get it at will is the best means of provision. Horses at heavy work require more than those that are idle or at light work. An allowance of 2 ounces per day is generally recommended.—Geo. W. Muir, asst. Dominion Animal Husbandman.

To Consider Disease Eradication

The committee which has been appointed to consider and draft a policy for the eradication of disease amongst commercial livestock, will meet in Ottawa, on the 5th and 6th of May next. On this committee the producers will be represented by the president of the Western Canada Livestock Union, Mr. Hutton; the president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, R. W. E. Burnaby; the president of the Eastern Canada Livestock Union; and the president of the National Dairy Council, E. H. Stonehouse. The packers will be represented by O. W. Waller, E. C. Fox, Frank Matthews, and S. E. Todd. The department will be represented by the deputy minister, the livestock commissioner, the assistant livestock commissioner and the chief inspector, Meat and Canned Foods Act.

Does Good Livestock Pay?

Recently, J. T. McFee, Carman, Man., who has nearly reached the fourscore years, had a dispersion sale, and result demonstrated that it does pay to breed good livestock. Sheep sold, averaged $30 per head; pigs, $100 per head; horses from $240 to $250 per head; and grade Shorthorn cows from $160 to $180. A pure-bred Shorthorn cow sold for $500, and her heifer calf for $300.

A Swan River farmer who has been using good bulls for a number of years, realized $28 more per head for his young cattle last fall than the average price paid for the cattle of the same age throughout the district.

Another man who has allowed his cattle to become inbred, was fortunate enough to secure the service of a Shorthorn bull that sold at Brandon for over $400, and he states that no one could have made him believe how much a good bull was worth until this winter. While he had hard work keeping the young cattle from his own bull alive his calves from his neighbor's bull have done exceedingly well under the same condition. It does pay, and pays well, to breed good livestock and give them intelligent care.

Change of Heart

At the conference between Dr. Hilton and the cattlemen in Calgary, on April 21, Edward Wade, of Calgary, informed Dr. Hilton that he would find a very

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Hens, in good condition, per lb.....32-35c
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Other Poultry—Highest Market Prices.
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Potatoes, per bushel .....$2.30-$2.40
PRICES GOOD UNTIL MAY 15, 1920
Prices, live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Shipping crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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great change in the attitude of the cattlemen this year toward the mange regulations, from what existed in the past. Mr. Wade said, "In former years if we heard that a fellow-rancher had left a few head of cattle in a coulee or some other secluded place when making the roundup for the dip, we patted him on the back and congratulated him on being sufficiently clever to slip something past the inspector, but" said Mr. Wade, "You will find that this year we will pat him in the face."

Assistance and Charges for Dipping Cattle

One of the important matters dealt with at the conference between Dr. Hilton and the Alberta Cattlemen was the matter of the amount of assistance the Dominion government is prepared to contribute toward the construction of dipping vats.

The information was given that the department would contribute $400 toward the construction of a new vat built according to plans and specifications supplied by the department.

The above sum will be contributed whether the vat be a cage or swimming vat, but if in the opinion of the department the number of cattle to be dipped is too great to be handled by a cage vat, a swimming vat will be ordered.

In consideration of the assistance given, the department reserves the right to limit the charges to be made at the vat, and that the same are not to exceed 40 cents per head for the two dips, calves at foot not to be counted.

The Horseless City

Wide publicity was recently given to an ordinance introduced in Denver, Colorado, which, if passed, would have made that city practically horseless. In fact many papers reported the ordinance as passed, a fact which is said to have influenced farmers who would otherwise have bred their mares this season. The Horse Association got on the job, determined to defeat the proposed legislation, as they claimed the whole thing had been engineered by the truck and tractor interests, but they were saved the trouble for a blizzard came along at the psychological moment and decided the mater for the Denverites. Our account runs as follows:

"Without horses Denver would have been still buried in snow. Although both horses and tractors were used in clearing the snow, the tractors would have been useless if the horses had not first opened the way. In the country it was impossible to move any motors until horses had opened the roads. Denver was without milk delivery for three days, but this morning the situation has been returned to normal through the use of horses. After the streets and roads were opened the motors were able to resume operations and helped materially in clearing the city of snow, but the horses were absolutely necessary on account of the heavy drifts which blocked both motors and tractors until the horses were able to break a way through them."

In Livestock Circles

Saskatchewan Horses Clubbed

The Indian Head Percheron Club have secured the services of the good Percheron stallion, Koimao, 3757, from Geo. T. Fraser, Cambrai Ranch, Tate, Sask., and the Clydesdale stallion, Magic's Heir, by Magic, owned by John Falconer, Govan, goes to the Abernethy district.

Zero King Sold

R. W. Hammill, Regina, has sold the rising three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Zero King, by Baron of Arcola, first in his class and reserve champion of the breed at Regina Winter Fair, last fall, to John Sinclair, Assiniboia, Sask., at a satisfactory figure.

Magic Stamp Clubbed at Kaleida

Swanton Haggerty, of Belle Plaine, Sask., informs The Guide that he has clubbed at a premium his well-known stock horse, Magic Stamp, by Magic, by Baron's Pride, to the Kaleida Clydesdale Club, Kaleida, Man.

Rupp's Belgians

George Rupp, of Lampman, Sask., writes that he has another car load of imported Belgian mares on the way. His last car load of stallions and mares which arrived a month ago, were a very high-class lot, and quite a number of them have been sold. Mr. Rupp's prize-winning Belgian three-year-old stallion, Farceur 7th, by the great Farceur, has been let for the season to the Belgian Club at Goodwater, Sask.

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Govan, Sask. April 16, 1920.

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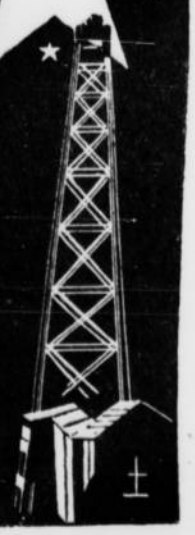

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Lookabaugh's Production

SALE

At the Farm, WATONGA, Oklahoma, Friday, May 14

At my 1919 sale a new record was established—the highest average ever paid for Scotch cattle in America up to that time was paid for three bulls and 35 females from my herd. This year I am offering

45 Shorthorns

Carrying the blood of MAXWALTON, COMMANDER, FAIR ACRES SULTAN, SNOWBIRD'S SULTAN, ROAN LORD, and CALEDONIA, imp.

When this offering is seen it will be conceded that even last year's great effort has been surpassed. There is an aggregate of herd bull possibilities that cannot be matched elsewhere and a string of females which any breeder would be proud to own. Our claims were big, but they were vindicated by the buyers' judgment. We consider this offering to be superior in blood lines and conformation to that of 1919, and worthy of even larger claims.

The great majority of the females of breeding age either have calves at foot by, or are in calf to MAXWALTON COMMANDER, on whom rests more than any other sire, the future progress of the herd.

The herd is now on the accredited plan. All animals in this offering will have three successive tests and a chart will appear under each pedigree in the sale catalog. All will be sold with a 60-day retest privilege, backed by a money-back, freight-paid guarantee.

Send for a booklet giving breeding of the herd and offering in detail.

H. C. Lookabaugh

Watonga - Oklahoma

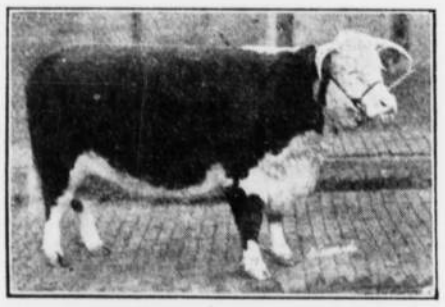
Tippecanoe Herefords

J. W. Van Natta's Fourth Public Sale

Lafayette, Indiana, Friday, May 21, 1920

Offering:
40 Head

6 Bulls.
16 Cows.
11 Bred Heifers.
7 Open Heifers.
Yearlings.



BELLE BLANCHARD
Repeatedly Grand Champion at the leading American fairs. One of the matrons in this herd which is noted for the production of show-winners.

Offering:
40 Head

15 Calves by the show bulls sell with their dams.

Beauties.

These four bulls, champions every one of them, are now in service:—

Prime Brummel **Tippecanoe Diamond**
Royal Mischief **Tippecanoe Fairfax**

The Best Balanced Offering Ever Presented from this Farm

The young bulls selling are **FAIR FAIRFAX**, January, 1919, by Fairfax Ideal, my former champion show bull; **BEAU IDEAL**, October, 1918, by Fairfax Ideal, dam, a grand-daughter of Disturber; **PRIME FAIRFAX**, May, 1919, by Tippecanoe Fairfax, my present show bull; two very deep-bodied, thick-fleshed sons of Caesar, by Gay Lad 9th.

The female offering is easily the best I have ever made. These cows and heifers, bred as they are and mated to great bulls, should remain in my own herd. In my three former sales the public has treated me generously and I want to offer them still better cattle at their own valuation.

Make your arrangements to come here after the McCray sale and you will not be disappointed.

John Van Natta - Lafayette, Ind.

Petersmeyer Offers Percherons

Edgar A. Petersmeyer, of Homeland Farm, Regina, Sask., is offering for sale in this issue of The Guide, two two-year-old, and two yearling Percheron stallions, sired by the well known Fairhope, 117389, champion of the breed at the Chicago International and at many of the larger state fairs, as well as at the larger Canadian shows.

Fairhope is a big massive stallion, weighing over 2,200 lbs. and the colts for sale, exhibit many of the good characteristics of their sire, and should develop into heavy horses. Mr. Petersmeyer is a breeder and can show purchasers both sire and dams of the colts he raises. His terms are good. If you want a good sire and a show horse get in touch with this advertiser.

U. of B.C. Gets Baron's Best

The University of B.C. is to be congratulated on the acquisition of Baron's Best to head their small but very select bunch of mares, which includes Nerissa and Peggy Pride, both well known among

Blageur de Malmaison, 2377 (8076).
Imported and sold by Vanstone & Rogers, of North Battleford, Sask., to Chas. McMillan, Craik, Sask. This horse weighs over 2,100 pounds in condition, and is one of the best Belgians ever brought into Canada.

Canadian winners. Few horses have had the honors bestowed upon them that this old horse has earned. As a young horse in Scotland he won at most of the leading shows, having been repeatedly first and second at such places as Ayr, Paisley, Dumfries, Perth and Glasgow. He won the junior premium at the latter place as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old he held the Morayshire premium; as a five-year-old he was again first at the Highland. Baron's Best was imported to Canada by Senator Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont. He was never shown in this country until 1919, when he was first at Toronto and second at the International to Fairholme Footprint. He was sired by Baron's Pride.

Splendid Ayrshire Importation

The Donaldson liner, Cabotia, which brought the Alberta stallion, Craigie Masterpiece, had on board another valuable shipment. R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec, had consigned to him ten yearling bulls, one two-year-old bull, 25 yearling heifers and one two-year-old heifer. The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, got in addition, one Ayrshire yearling bull and eight females of the same breed. Mr. Cunningham, who selected the Ottawa cattle, in company with Mr. Ness, also brought over a dozen choice Leicester ewes to strengthen the farm flock, and a Yorkshire boar for Alex. Dynes, Ottawa, which is said to be one of the best ever brought into the country.

The Clemens' Herd

The firm of A. E. and E. S. Clemens has come to the front so often recently with good young bulls, that our correspondent visited Sedgewick and looked them over. He was very much impressed with the evident care with which the foundation animals of the herd had been selected. All the dams show that size has been one of the prime considerations which led to their selection and this accounts for this feature in the young stock which Messrs. Clemens have shown in Edmonton in recent years. Most of the original purchases have been from the Larkin herd in Ontario. Rue of Larkin Farm, 9527, the mother of last year's champion is a cow which will tip the beam at 1,800 pounds and withal has the correctness of limbing and smoothness and covering which go with a black skin. The present herd-header is Elm Park Kenyon, 12650, bred by James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., and he gives promise of maintaining the high standard set by his predecessor, Middlebrook Abbott 3rd. Among the recent sales is that of an Erica bull calf which should make a show-winner, Heatherblend, by name. He goes to Wm. Morgan, Cairns, Alta.

The Laycock Dispersion

Only those who know the genial personality and the boundless enthusiasm of Thomas Laycock, can properly appreciate the loss the Holstein breed suffers through his severance of active relationship with the trials and fortunes of that breed in Alberta. In Alberta, more than in any other province, the term "Old-Timer" carries with it a large measure of prestige and a claim to authority. Mr. Laycock is an old-timer in point of fact, but besides that is graced with a personality which earns him all the distinction which the title would confer. He was one of the first to see that range conditions would some day be superseded by the less romantic calling of the mixed farmer, and acting in that

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. **Does not blister or remove the hair** and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. $2.50 a bottle delivered. **Horse Book 9 R free.**

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

W F YOUNG Inc., 495 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

For Sale---Eight Coming Three-Year-Old Percheron Stallions

sired by the noted show horse and sire, **Lord Nelson, 118170.** Some of these are good enough to place at the head of your pure-bred stud or add to your show herd.

PRICED VERY REASONABLE

A. H. WHITE

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Dairymen's Attention

FOR SALE by tender, the celebrated Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Bull,

COLONY SENA J. CORNUCOPIA, No. 27698.

Tenders to be addressed to the Northern Interior Co-operative Association, Telkwa, B.C., and to be mailed not later than May 30th. The extended pedigree of this animal may be seen at the office of the paper publishing this advertisement.

Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, imp., Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp. **Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.**

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The reliable blackleg vaccine in pill form.

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THE shoes for aching feet—light in weight, durable, roomy and comfortable. Made from selected waterproof Skowhegan leather with waterproofed leather sole and solid leather insoles. The ideal shoe for farmers or others working on the land.

Also specially suitable for woodsmen, trackmen, millmen, sportsmen, laborers—all who require strong easy-fitting footwear.

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Get a pair of Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" footwear from your dealer. They will give you foot comfort and great wear.

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42

Sheep and Horses for Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Sick Baby Chicks?

There is only one way to deal with baby chicks and that is to keep them well. Doctoring a hundred or more chicks is mighty discouraging work.

It's pure carelessness to lose more than 10 per cent of chicks, from hatching to full growth. Many lose 40 per cent to 60 per cent, and even more. No profit in that.

Our book, "Care of Baby Chicks" (free) and a package of Germozone is the best chick insurance. WITH BABY CHICKS YOU MUST PREVENT SICKNESS—NOT ATTEMPT TO CURE. "I never had a sick chick all last season"—C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill. "Not a case of white diarrhoea in three years"—Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa. "Have 800 chicks now 5 weeks old and not a single case of bowel trouble"—Mrs. Wm. Christiana, Olive Ridge, New York. "Two weeks after we started last spring we were a mighty discouraged pair. Every day from three to six chicks dead. A neighbor put us next to Germozone and we are now sure if we had had it at the start we would not have lost a single chick"—Wm. E. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.

GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock. It is preventive as well as curative, which is ten times better. It is used most extensively for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers.

25c, 75c, $1.50 pkgs. at dealers or postpaid.

GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F35 Omaha, Neb.

By the doz. packages, 40 per cent. discount.

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belief established one of the first Holstein herds in the province. Throughout the whole history of the herd, bigger production, scale and dairy conformation were uppermost in his mind, and his unceasing endeavor along these lines, coupled with the use of sires rich in the blood of the best families have resulted in a herd which ranks among the best in the province. The 13th of May has been fixed as the day on which the sale is to be held. Braeside Farm is within easy reach of Calgary, so a big attendance is confidently expected.

Lookabaugh's Sale

In May, 1919, a special train-load of people went down to Watonga, Oklahoma, to see what would happen to one of the greatest lots of Shorthorn cattle which had ever been put up for auction. They expected something to happen. Something did. Before Auctioneer Jones laid down his hammer at night he had tacked up a new record for Scotch cattle in an American show ring. Three sons of one sire sold for an average of $10,316, and a worthy string of females were cleared at figures from $4,600 down to $1,300, calves and all. Great things were expected of this first Lookabaugh sale; great things were achieved.

Mr. Lookabaugh is endeavoring to do the trick again, and the day for action will be Friday, May 14. As before, buyers will come from all over the States and Canada, making the sale of International interest, and the prediction is that last year's record will be surpassed. Walter L. Miller, the Breeders' Gazette representative says: "When this offering is seen it will be readily conceded that it surpasses its actual breeding value even his great effort of last May. It contains animals of even greater value to their owners in the manner in which they combine modern conformation blood lines and breed character, with that practical sale conditioning which only emphasizes the deep-fleshing, easy-feeding characteristics that are natural where cattle of their origin are given proper opportunity at self development. The bull and female divisions are equally strong. He presents a line-up of herd bull material that furnishes the opportunity to contend for some of the most valuable prospects as herd sires that are available the country over, and females such as any breeder in the land would be elated to own.

Sale of Herefords

W. D. Reid, Lacombe, Alta., will sell on Friday, May 28, at 10.30 a.m., at the Exhibition Grounds, Lacombe, around 40 head of pure-bred Herefords. Mr. Reid, who is forced to leave the Lacombe district on account of his health, has been breeding good Herefords for some time, and will offer at this sale 11 head of bulls, 14 cows, three three-year-olds, four two-year-olds and seven yearling heifers. The herd is headed by Oscar Mack, 20773, sire Paul Mack, 10826, dam Violet, 10832. This sire was bred by Geo. E. Fuller, Arm River Stock Farm, Girvin. He will be five years old next December, and, as already stated, is the progeny of one of Mr. Fuller's good herd bulls, whose stock brought good prices at the Regina Bull Sale held last

A. B. Cook's Montana Herefords gave a good account of themselves on the Canadian fair circuit in 1919. This is Panama 100.

month. The sire of Paul Mack is Arthur Sauers, while his dam's sire is Appollo. Both of these sires are well known as breeders of good stock. The young bulls which run around two and one years old, are all the get of Oscar Mack. The cows are an excellent bunch and can be specially recommended; one of them, Cindrella, bred by H. A. Mitchell, of Moose Jaw, Sask., sire Good Luck, dam Rose Leaf, being a particularly outstanding female. A real good heifer, which has had two calves, is the daughter of the aforementioned cow, namely, Bonnie Brae Cindrella, May 6, 1917, bred by James McD. Davidson, the well-known breeder of Coaldale, Alta., and sired by Mr. Davidson's herd bull, Success. Other females are sired by Claude, Horton, Major Horton, while the young stuff is practically all the get of Oscar Mack. The cattle are all in nice shape and the sale should prove a good one. Mr. Reid will attend to the shipping of all cattle for out-of-town buyers, and any further information regarding the cattle can be secured by dropping him a card. It might just be mentioned that this sale takes place the day after the Lacombe Bull Sale. Mr. Reid's sale of Herefords in the morning and R. J. Scott's sale of Shorthorns in the afternoon. J. W. Durno, of Calgary, and C. F. Damron, of Lacombe, will call the sale.

Heggie Sale

We are able to give below a few items not previously published from the sale of Thos. Heggie, Condie, Sask., on April 14: Golden Victor, 20425, by Golden Youth, was sold to C. G. Hepburn, of Rouleau, Sask. The yearling Clydesdale stallion, Golden Index, 21970, by Golden

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2. **Better Butter.** The fine curved wings distribute the milk to the discs in thin, even sheets. The fat globules go through unbroken. That means firmer, better butter.

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5. **Low Upkeep.** It needs oiling but four times a year. Not a drop is wasted.

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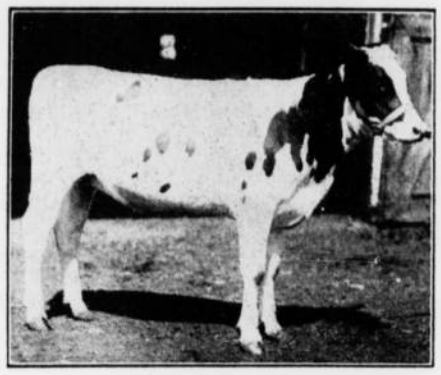
33 LORRAINE, CALGARY, ALTA.

Nugget, was sold to J. Reid, of Silton, Sask.

The 12-year-old imported mare, Estella, (23569), 25439, by Up to Time, a former winner at nearly all the leading horse shows in America, and at the Chicago International, was sold to M. Forfar, of Langham, for $750. This mare still possesses the type and quality that will fill the eye of all the Clydesdale admirers.

Other imported mares sold were. Dunrobin Flora, 9036, by Everlasting, purchased by J. Ego, Condie; Ena (18356), 2249, purchased by M. Forfar, Langham; and Black Diamond, 14871, purchased by B. Cameron, Condie. The fillies deserving mention were the yearling Golden Lassie



Bevington's Junior Champion Holstein Female, Calgary, 1919.

(44119), purchased by J. Forbes, Condie; and the 1919 filly, Golden Gem (44616), by Golden Nugget, purchased by W. F. Atikson, Lumsden; and Golden Youth.

Dr. Head's Belgians and Percherons

Dr. Chas. Head, Regina, expects a new importation of high-class stallions and mares to reach his stables about the first week of May. The new lot will comprise two Percheron stallions, three years old, and a three-year-old and two-year-old Percheron filly; the two-year-old, a half-sister to Mandy Lee, the champion mare which Dr. Head sold a short time ago. There will also be four Belgian mares, three three-year-olds and a five-year-old. This is a consignment of high-class stuff, and some of the horses will be seen on the western fair circuit this summer. Dr. Head has just let his Percheron stallion, Kiev II., to the Kisbey Percheron Association, Kisbey, and the Clydesdale stallion, Sir David, to the Bulyea Clydesdale Club, Bulyea, while the grand champion Percheron, George P., will again travel the Grand Coulee district this year.

Saskatchewan Breeders for the International

Quite a few good breeders of pure-bred stock in Saskatchewan, in conjunction with the provincial Department of Agriculture, are evincing considerable interest in the Chicago International Exposition to be held next December. It is expected that at least a couple of car loads of the best stock the province can produce, will be entered for competition, at that big even. Dr. Head, Regina, purposes showing Fox de Roosbeke, his champion Belgian Stallion, and also some Belgian and Percheron females. Geo. Rupp, of Lampman, will send some of his best Belgians. Swanton Haggerty, of Belle Plaine, will send Clydesdales, and in all probability there may be entries from R. H. Taber, Condie; the Doune Lodge stud, Arcola; W. H. Gibson, Indian Head; Wm. Quark, Hearne, and Jno. Sinclair, Assiniboia. The University of Saskatchewan and R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, may send pure-bred cattle and Berkshire hogs, while sheepmen will also probably be represented. It is understood that Alberta purposes sending the government stallion, Craigie Masterpiece, while the University of Alberta, will have steers, and private breeders may also have some entries. With a few entries from Manitoba, including Trotters' of Brandon, Marquisat, their champion Percheron stallion, Western Canada should put up a strong show.

It will be well to remember that stockmen who intend to compete at the International, should have their entries in first-class shape, and to do this, they must start fitting now, and not two months before the show comes off. It is only high-class, well-fitted stock that will have any chance of winning at this great show. Western Canadian stockmen should also see that they are represented on the various boards of judges.

Stallion Inspection

During a recent public discussion as to the advisability of making the stallion enrollment laws of the three prairie provinces uniform and admitting stallions enroled by any one province to full privilege in any other province, objection was raised that inspection in some of the provinces was slack. Specific mention was made of Saskatchewan which did not seem entirely justifiable. Of 1,598 stallions which were examined in that province in 1919, 154 were definitely rejected and refused a license, and 11 more were given a "G" certificate, which means that these stallions are also definitely rejected but are allowed to finish that season. This makes the total rejected over ten per cent.

Importations of Livestock from the United Kingdom

Upon inquiry at the steamship companies, it has been learned that importers are likely to experience considerable difficulty in securing transportation for stock from the United Kingdom to Canada during the coming summer. This is due to the heavy passenger and freight movement, space for which has been booked well in advance,

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at Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions for grade mares and geldings sired by a registered Shire stallion. Here is a splendid opportunity to show your best stock and demonstrate the advantage of breeding to a good Shire stallion. Lay your plans accordingly.
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Aberdeen - Angus

$3,500 and gold watches for prizes for boys and girls feeding Aberdeen-Angus calves in 1920. For the girls, wrist watches, and for the boys, open-face gold watches for grand champion prizes, as well as $100 cash prizes in Minnesota and Wisconsin state contests, and $25 in county shows where Aberdeen-Angus calves to the number of ten appear. Boys and girls won championships in six states last year with Aberdeen-Angus calves and were reserve champions in the other two. Write for booklet, "Boys' Baby Beef Book."
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NOTICE
The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply:
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and to the fact that few ships are available for the carriage of livestock, and many of these can only be equipped at considerable expense. Small shippers are likely to suffer most, in view of the fact that accommodation will probobly be refused at all unless a minimum of business is offered. £250 has been suggested as the minimum which will be required.

The steamship companies indicated their desire and intention to meet the situation in the most practical way possible, and the suggestion was made that, so far as possible, shippers should co-operate in making application for space by planning to assemble their purchases for shipment on a particular boat at a given date. Such an arrangement, it was intimated, would greatly facilitate business and justify the steamship companies in meeting the needs of the shippers. The livestock branch will endeavor to facilitate any arrangement of this kind and will be glad to receive letters from importers advising of their requirements. It is suggested, however, apart altogether from any assistance the government may provide, that importers will do well to arrange for their own shipment, in so far as possible, in accordance with the plan as above outlined.

Angus Notes

The Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Association will hold a sale of about 50 head of carefully selected cattle at the Toronto exhibition grounds, on Wednesday, June 2, 1920. Jas. Bowman, who, as the secretary of the association has the sale in hand, states this will be the most select lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle that has been offered to the Ontario public for a long time. A very large attendance of breeders and farmer's is expected. A number of western buyers have already signified their intention of being present and it is hoped that on sale day there will be a large representation of western breeders present. Catalogs may be obtained from Mr. Bowman, Guelph, Ontario.

One of the best sales reported recently is the sale of the yearling bull, Glencarnock Monarch 3rd, the winner of the Aberdeen-Angus futurity at Brandon last summer, by Jas. D. McGregor, of Brandon, to Henry Bros., of Oak River, Manitoba. This good, young bull was got by Quality Lad of Glencarnock, by Evereux of Harviestoun, and he is out of a good cow by Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook. This is one of the most promising young bulls in Western Canada today. The price paid for this bull was $800.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale which is being held at Yorkton, on the 22nd of June, will be held at the Yorkton exhibition grounds, and animals from the herds of Browne Bros., Nuedorf, Sask.; D. B. Smith, McLean, Sask.; Geo. Wilson, Regina, Sask.; and many other Saskatchewan breeders. There is a great interest developing in this sale and Aberdeen-Angus men generally look for a great day at Yorkton.

The Handling of Hides

One of the chief factors in determining the value of hides is the quality of the take-off. In the trade the removal of hides is the work of specialists, while in the country, skinning is only an incident in the general work of the farmer, or local butcher. For these reasons the hide removed by the trade is generally superior to the country hide, not only in the take-off but as well in the salting and packing. The difference in quality is indicated by the classification of hides as "packers" and "country."

An outline of the essentials to the marketing of good quality hides may be of some interest.

The loss in hide values through branding is very great, and it has been suggested that the animal be branded in the neck or shoulder areas of the hide less valuable than the flank. Often the brand is so deeply burned as to show on the reverse side of the hide. If some method of marking other than branding could be made practicable, it would result in a very marked appreciation in the value of our annual production of hides.

In bleeding, it is better to cut in a direct line with the centre of the lower lip and the point of the brisket, rather than across the throat, as the latter method renders the hide above the shoulders practically useless. The tail-bone, horns and the top of the skull, which are often left on the hide, should be removed. After removal, the hide should be laid flat, salted, and left for 24 hours, and again salted before rolling. Where hides are rolled immediately after salting, heating occurs, and this causes the hair to decay, resulting ultimately in destruction of the grain in the leather. Deacons, or hides from immature calves which are subjected to sun drying, lose practically all their natural oil; it would be profitable to treat these in the same way as the larger hides, special attention being paid to the removal of all meat, so that the hide may be preserved as well as possible.

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T. B. Ralphs' 14-months-old Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Calgary, 1920, Spring Show. Sold for $1,010.

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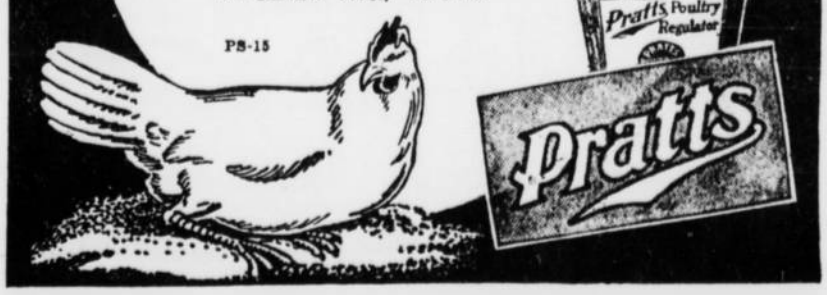

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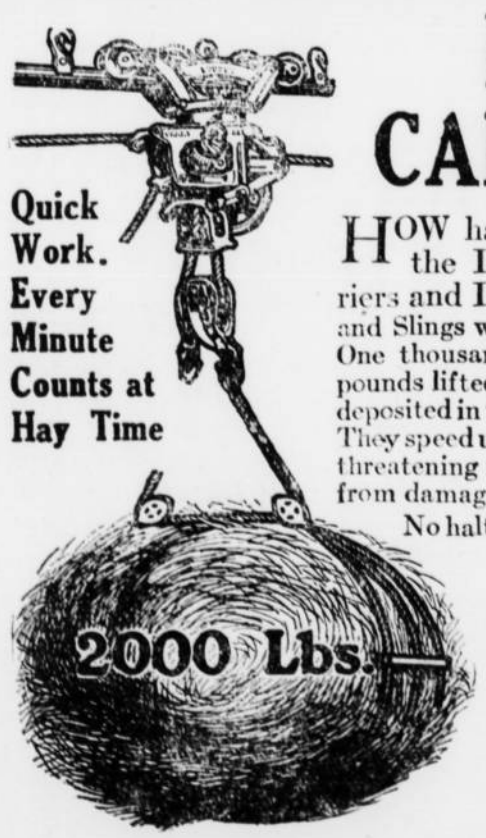

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Seed Corn Ripened at the Brandon Experimental Farm.
Superintendent McKillican and Assistant Superintendent Reid with some of the Northwestern Dent, and other varieties, ripened on the farm in 1919, which was an exceptionally good corn year in Manitoba.

Forage Crops for Dry Districts

The Effect of Corn, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover on the Land—By W. D. Trego

IN my last article I pointed out three crops which I considered could be grown successfully in the dry areas in connection with grain growing which would supply feed for stock, but I did not attempt to point out the benefits which I think will come to the land by reason of growing them in place of a straight grain-farming proposition.

I think all three of the crops, corn, alfalfa and sweet clover, will be a distinct advantage to all lands which are inclined to blow after the grass roots have all been destroyed by cultivation. After the land is prepared for the corn crop and the seed is planted, the drag harrow should be kept going to destroy all weeds that may start until the corn gets well above the ground when the cultivator can be started with a two-inch shovel. This will not work it up as fine as the harrow would if it was kept going on a bare summerfallow, and the corn soons gets large enough to catch any small particles which may start to move with the wind. It will prevent them from blowing off the field for the balance of the season.

The following spring the stubs will serve the same purpose until the grain gets above the ground sufficient to hold it from blowing. I would only advise shallow cultivation in the spring before seeding the corn land to grain, to form a mulch to prevent the moisture coming to the surface and evaporating.

The cultivator may pull up most of the corn roots but the bunches of soil which the roots hold together will form a windbreak for catching any small particles of soil that may start to travel with the winds and will hold them as it will hold the snow during the winter. My last year's corn land is by far the wettest field I have this spring, because it held more snow and it was in better shape to allow the water to sink into the land as the snow melted and less ran off.

Effect of Alfalfa and Sweet Clover

The alfalfa and sweet clover will not only serve to prevent the land from blowing while it is growing, but it will also serve to build it up and make it more fertile every year that it is seeded down, and will replace the fibre in the soil and prevent it from blowing for a number of years after it is broken up and seeded back to grain. In Idaho, where I grew alfalfa for years, we began plowing up the fields after they had been seeded down for 12 to 15 years, and we found then that we could produce much larger yields of grain than we could before the land was seeded to alfalfa, and the big advantage was that it only required about one-half the amount of moisture to produce the grain crops that it did when there was less vegetable matter in the soil. Think for a moment what this will mean to us grain growers in the dry parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan if we can get our soil built up so we can make a grain crop on half, or two-thirds the moisture we now require. It will mean we can grow a fair crop almost any year and big crops most years. If you want to see how it works try digging into the land near an old straw-pile where the land has just a light coating of chaff over it in a dry time, and then go a short distance farther back where there is no chaff to help hold the moisture, and dig down and compare the amount of moisture in the two spots.

The more vegetable matter there is in the surface soil the looser it lies and the less the moisture underneath can come to the surface by capillary attraction and evaporate. It remains lower down where the rootlets can feed and make use of all the moisture in place of having it come to the surface and float off in the air.

If you have any land that is likely to blow get that seeded down to alfalfa or sweet clover first so as to hold it from blowing, and after the plants get well rooted they usually do the best in a sandy soil. If there is danger of it blowing before the seed can germinate scatter a little straw over the land and work it into the soil and it will help to hold it from drifting. Be sure you get a good, fine, firm seed-bed and do not cover the seed more than one-half inch or an inch at the most, and the dryer the district the wider the rows should be and the thinner the seed in the rows.

Pasturing Hogs

One mistake most of us are making is that we are getting rid of all our hogs on account of the high prices of grain, but when we get to growing these three plants we can not only keep our work-stock and a few cattle on every farm, but can also keep a few hogs and not interfere with the grain we produce. The farmers in western Wyoming and in Colorado, where they have come to growing these crops for seed find that a bunch of hogs can run in the alfalfa and clover fields all summer and do no harm to the growing crop. They simply keep trimming up the branches which lop over on the sides of the rows, and later in the season keep feeding on the small young shoots which come up from the roots, but do not interfere with the plants which stand up well and produce the seed.

They do very little damage to what is to be cut for hay as they work between the rows and do not wallow the plants down to any extent if they have plenty of room to run.

My plan would be to seed down a good-sized tract and enclose it with a hog fence and keep the hogs right in

it from the time it starts in the spring. Cut what you require for feed and let the balance stand for seed.

When every farmer has 25 per cent. of his land in Grimm alfalfa or bienniel sweet clover, planted thin in rows, and keeps it clean, with a good mulch on the top, and plants half of the remainder of his land to grain each year and the balance to corn, the corn to be seeded very thin, part of it for fodder purposes to feed the horses and cattle in winter, and the balance of the corn plot to be seeded with some of the Flint or Squaw corns to mature for the hogs which run on the alfalfa or sweet clover during the summer months, we will quit asking the government to supply us with seed and feed, and our lands will be growing richer every year, our work will be divided up so we will not need to employ so much help during the spring and fall, but will be busy all through the season and we will all be happy and prosperous.

Corn Land for Grain

There is no better preparation for the growing of a large and profitable crop of grain than to grow corn on the land the year before. This has been observed quite generally by all corn growers in Manitoba. Not only does it excel other crops as a preparatory crop, but under most circumstances is followed by a bigger yield than after summerfallow and is always more profitable. In the rotation work at Brandon Experimental Farm, there are every year adjacent fields where wheat is grown on corn land, summerfallow and stubble land. The conditions of soil, moisture, etc., are the same and the working of the land as nearly similar as these various preparations will allow. In the last five years the yields per acre have been as follows:

	Corn Land	Fallow	Stubble Land
1915 (a good crop year)	40 bus.	32.2 bus.	24.5 bus.
1916 (bad rust year)	15 bus.	9.3 bus.	12.5 bus.
1917 (extremely dry year)	28 bus.	21.3 bus.	10 bus.
1918 (dry and hot winds)	43.3 bus.	50 bus.	3 bus.
1919 (dry and rust)	29.5 bus.	24 bus.	22 bus.
Average for five years	31.16	27.36	14.4

These yields show that in four years out of the five, the wheat on corn land out-yielded that on summerfallowed land. The seasons include a very good season, the worst season for rust in this history of the country and some dry seasons, including one very dry one. So that a wide range of climatic conditions are covered. The only season in which the wheat on summerfallow outyielded the corn land was 1918, which, on account of late rains following extreme drought and wind, was unusually favorable to late crops and the summerfallow crop being late, responded with a bumper yield. In comparison with the crop on stubble land the corn crop out-yielded it every year by a large margin and more than doubled it on the average of the five years.

While wheat on corn land makes a good showing in regard to yield it is in regard to cost of production that its greatest advantage becomes apparent. A yield equalling or exceeding that on summerfallow land is produced at a much reduced cost. The summerfallow means a year of idle land and it means two years' work for one year's crop The corn crop pays for the work spent on the cultivation of the land, so that the crop of wheat is sown with no back debts against it, not even the work of preparing a seed-bed as the cultivated corn land needs scarcely any work to make it ready for seeding. As a result, wheat grown on corn land can be produced for about one-half the cost per bushel of wheat on summerfallow.

Preparation of Corn Land for Wheat

As has already been stated, little work is required to prepare corn land for crop. If it has been cultivated properly and the weeds kept down it is better not plowed. The cultivated surface is in good tilth, which would be replaced by lumps if plowing were done. Only when the corn cultivation has been unsuccessful in rooting out perennial weeds should plowing be done. The surface should be loosened up a little by means of disc harrow, cultivator or harrow, depending on how hard it is, and then the seed drill may go right on and put in the seed.

Corn has great value in this country as a fodder crop, but its agricultural value is greatly enhanced by its great value in a rotation as a preparatory crop for wheat or any other grain crop.—W. C. McKillican.

Prevention of Potato Diseases

Diseases of potatoes are becoming all too common in the prairie provinces. During the past year Guide representatives have interviewed several men who are devoting time to investigating potato crops and they all manifested concern regarding the rapid spread of potato diseases, many of which will play havoc with the yields if they are not controlled. The chief difficulty at present is that farmers cannot identify them and in many cases are at a loss to account for decreasing returns from their potato fields.

Every farmer, particularly if he aims to produce potatoes as a cash crop for sale each year, should familiarize himself with potato diseases so that he can identify them at sight as readily as he can identify smut or rust. In the meantime there are general precautionary measures that can be taken which will at least reduce the chances of serious loss. The selection of sound, healthy tubers which show no discolorations when cut is one of them. The disinfection of the seed is another. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture during the summer is the remedy for some of the most destructive diseases. Some of the worst diseases are constitutional and not amenable to treatment.

The farmer who is unfamiliar with potato diseases can adopt precautionary measures which will reduce the danger of loss from this source. Select sound, healthy looking tubers, preferably from the healthiest and most productive hills at harvest time. If this has not been done select the best tubers from the bin. Dissolve four ounces of corrosive sublimate, procurable from any druggist, in a gallon of warm water. Then add 29 gallons of water and stir thoroughly. Soak the potatoes in the solution for an hour before cutting. When cutting discard every tuber that shows the slightest sign of discoloration. The knife that is used in cutting the sets will carry the infection to the next tuber if it is not disinfected. Keep a jar of the solution handy with a spare knife in it. When a diseased tuber is cut drop the knife you are using in it and use the other knife on the next potato.

Do not put the solution into metal pails or tanks. It corrodes the metal. Use wooden vessels. Keep the solution and treated potatoes away from livestock or they will soon be deadstock. Corrosive sublimate is one of the most violent poisons known.

Flax on Wheat Stubble

Q.—I have some land that I would like to seed to flax this year. It has been seeded to wheat for the past three seasons, and the crops have been very light. There is no grass and very few weeds on the land. It was broken in 1916 and has never been backset. How would you advise me to prepare this land or flax? Will flax do well on spring plowing? What depth should I plow and how should I prepare the land for plowing? —C.E.W., Shaunavon, Sask.

A.—The land in question would be better left uncropped and summer fallowed rather than sown to any crop this year. If, however, you have decided to again put it in crop, we would suggest that the land be spring plowed to a medium depth as soon as possible, if it is in good condition for plowing. It should then be harrowed and packed and seeded, preferably with a press drill, each operation following as quickly as possible after the plowing is done.

Under our conditions at Saskatoon flax does better on spring plowing than on fall plowing and it will probably be the same in the Shaunavon district.—Prof. John Bracken.

Cashing Participation Certificates

Q.—Is it necessary to endorse participation certificates and hand same to the bank to collect payment at a later date. —A. C., Port Hammond, B.C.

A.—The Canadian Wheat Board states that the owner of participation

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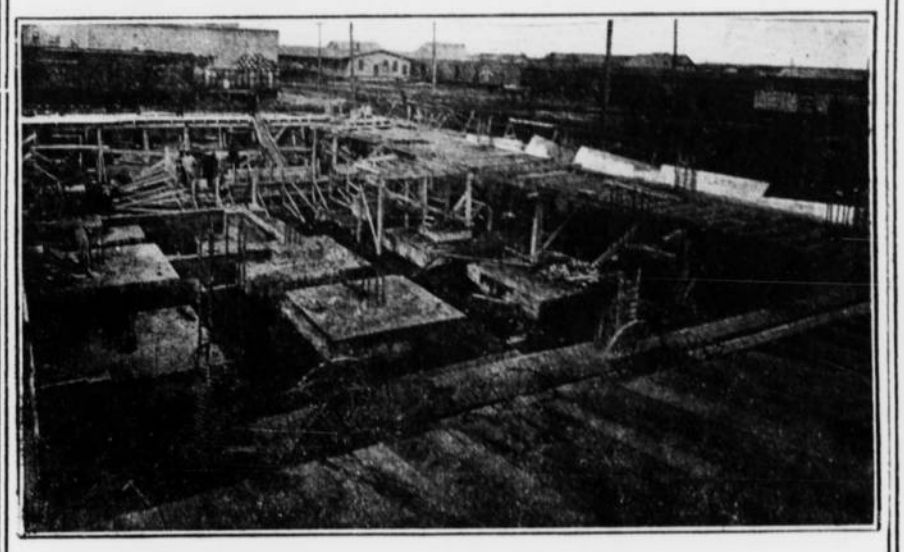

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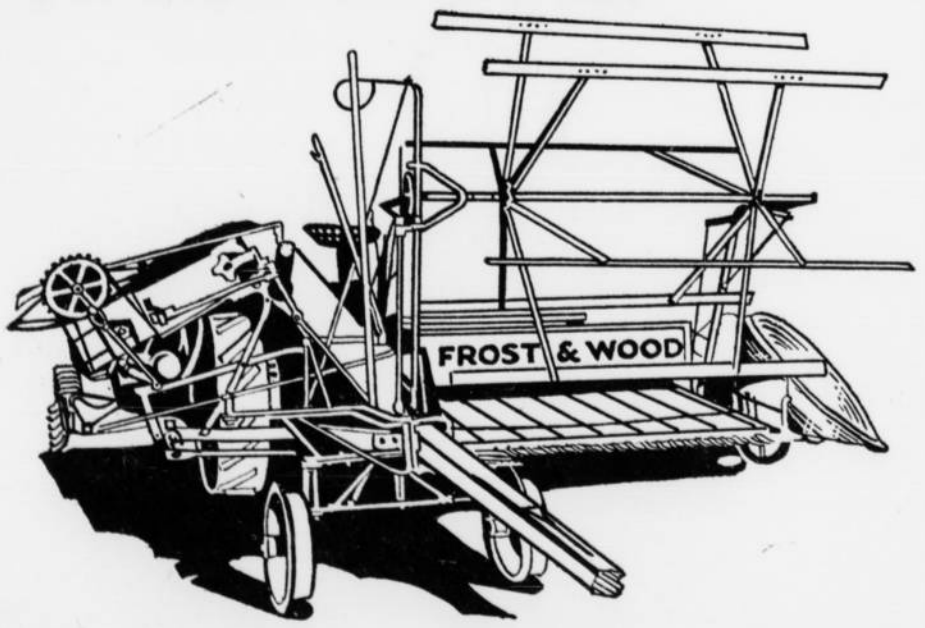

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certificates is entitled to receive any payments declared by the board payable thereon, and should be able to collect the proceeds privately, if he so desires instead of employing a bank to collect for him.

Treating Seed Grain

Q.—Would it do seed wheat or oats any harm to treat them all before beginning to seed or must they be treated shortly before being put in the ground?—G.R., Alta.

A.—In his book, Grain Production in Western Canada, Prof. Bracken says: "The seed should not be allowed to freeze hard while wet nor to remain damp for too long a period or the vigor and germination will become impaired. Generally speaking seed grain should not be treated very long before it is sown. In actual practice treating the day before it is needed is the common rule; the longer it is left unsown after being treated the less vigorous the germination is likely to be. This is particularly true if bluestone is used. The formalin treatment may be given some time before seeding if the seed is thoroughly dried afterwards. Every care should be exercised to see that treated grain is not re-infected by being handled in smut-infected bags."

To prevent re-infection dip the bags in a solution of one pint of formalin to ten gallons of water. The drill box should also be disinfected to destroy smut spores that are almost sure to be lurking there.

Kernels

"Irrigation in southern Alberta," says W. H. Fairfield, "means for us more assured prosperity, better homes and a contented community."

Every farmer who has failed to grow enough feed for his farm during the past two or three years should reserve enough of his best prepared land to sow at least one or two acres of oats for every head of horses and cattle which he wishes to carry over next winter.—Hon. George Langley.

In North Dakota wheat after wheat went 12 bushels per acre, but wheat after potatoes produced 19 bushels, and wheat after corn 18 bushels. Wheat on summerfallow went 20 bushels. The corn and potatoes, in addition to increasing the yield of wheat, gave a valuable crop.

Marquis wheat has an enviable reputation south of the line. In North Dakota it has outyielded Fife, Bluestem and Velvet Chaff at several of the substations over a period of years. It is also one of the leading varieties in the Inland Empire, a wheat-growing area composed of Idaho and eastern Oregon and Washington.

Paint is by no means the least important factor in prolonging the usefulness of an implement. Painted machinery on the farm is an exception rather than a general rule. The chief utility of paint is in protecting materials rather than improving appearances. Paint of good quality only should be used and the surface to be painted should be dry and clean before the paint is applied.

The legume bacteria in the soil are able to withstand temperatures much lower than those met with. At Cornell Experimental Station these bacteria were exposed in clay, sand and a solution to the temperature of liquid air, 310 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, for six hours. The bacteria in the clay remained fairly constant, those in the sand and solution decreased gradually and then became fairly constant in number. When a temperature of five degrees Fahrenheit was used practically the same results were obtained.

One of the chief objects of plowing is to pulverize the soil. The plow may invert the furrow slice in a perfect manner, and completely bury all vegetation or trash, but if it fails to pulverize, and leaves the soil in such a condition that the harrow cannot complete the work in the best and cheapest manner, it is not satisfactory. A good job of plowing occurs when the soil is thrown over in a well pulverized and levelled condition, so that it can be planted with the minimum amount of labor and preparation.

Religion and Life

The Man Outside the Churches—Article II.—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

IN last week's issue we endeavored to sketch the reasons why large numbers of our fellows are outside the pale of the church of Christ, and have no regard for its offices and worship. We promised that in this issue we would try to suggest some lines of remedy for this condition and to indicate ways in which earnest Christian men and women could work toward bringing into the privileges and service of the church those who at present refuse to heed its call.

Before we commence we recognize readily that we are entering upon an impossible task. After all has been said and done there will remain many impervious to the work of the church and indifferent to its claims and to the message of which the church is the recognized exponent. But what we can do we must do. Results are not, in the last analysis, our affair. The task is the thing and we must do our duty. Necessity is laid upon us, that we work for the good of the Gospel and for the souls of men.

When we tackle our task in that spirit, I think we will all agree that the prime requisite is that every man and woman of us strive to give a fair presentation of the Christian character. That would seem to be a trite thing to say, but it is one of those common counsels that need to be enforced repeatedly, lest we forget. It is our business to see that Christ and the church suffer not from our unworthy lives. The man in commerce is jealous of what he calls "the credit of the house," and the Christian, ever on his Master's business, must be equally solicitous of the credit of the church. The sign that men outside the church today seek, when considering our claims to be the followers of Christ is whether we possess the right spirit and do the right deeds. The men outside are not worrying about our creeds. Personally, I believe that for one man or woman who is troubled about matters of doctrine there are a hundred concerned about different practical problems. A famous army chaplain, who had unique opportunities of judging, and is, himself, one of the most liberal-minded and modern of present-day preachers, said that most of the intellectual difficulties about which clergymen and others spoke and wrote so much, existed only in the studies. He found that the young men of the armies of Great Britain and America were inside or outside the churches because of practical reasons, because of the influence the church's teaching had upon life. If that influence seemed to them good and what they wanted in their lives, they joined the church—if they disliked it, they stayed outside.

The most important thing in the world remains—righteousness. "He that doeth not righteousness is not of God." There is our test. And there is the test of the man outside. It is a severe test for us to meet, but we must meet it. We owe it to the man outside, as well as to God and to ourselves, that we walk in wisdom. That will do more to win men and women than anything else. It is still the supreme test of Christianity. "And when they saw the man that was healed standing amongst them, they could say nothing against it."

But more than that, a certain mental attitude is necessary before we can win men and women outside the churches. It is so very easy for us to assume an "I-am-holier-than-thou" attitude without even realizing the fact. Such an attitude is fatal. Pharisaic loftiness is not by any means dead yet. Neither is a thinly-veiled patronage. If there is anything that men rightly resent, it is patronage. Some of us who think we are free from these faults must guard against their insidious power over the spirits of men. The only sufficient cure is the gaining of a passion for the souls of men. If we have our Master's infinite compassion for men and women, we shall be free of such faults and be successful in winning them for His cause. I know that many men and women are woefully unattractive. Some seem so dull. Others so stupid and still others so weak. Some are physically or morally repulsive and others seem socially hopeless. It is easy enough as we look upon them to feel that we cannot do anything to win them to better courses or more satisfying life. We must beware lest our feeling that we cannot do anything means that we do not want, our inclinations are opposed to the effort because it is not pleasant. That is one of the most subtle temptations of Christian workers. When you feel like that about any man or woman I would advise a reading of Harold Begbie's Broken Earthenware. If you are not ashamed then of your reluctance to help a fellow creature, your case is desperate. More even than that remember that your Master and mine came to seek and to save that which was lost, and then lose your passion for the person that is respectable. We have no right to despise any fellow creature. We are all members of the Divine democracy. There is no division of respectable and not respectable in God's thought of men. Neither must there be in yours, if you are to help God in saving His world. Sympathy is the only key to the hearts of men.

All that has been said above is embodied in the verse:

"She never found fault with you, never implied
Your wrong by her right—and yet men at her side
Grew nobler, girls purer.
None knelt at her feet, confessed lovers in thrall,
They knelt more to God than they used —that was all!"

That is the spirit for the Christian man and woman. How different it is to the spirit which prevails in small towns and rural places where Mother Grundy reigns supreme!

Still more remains behind. Before it can win the regard of earnest, public-spirited men the church of Christ must demonstrate its sympathy with every legitimate demand for better living conditions for the mass of men and women. The men and women of the churches cannot be neutral in the fight for a square deal in life for every son of man. Amidst the chaos and confusion of present-day striving after better conditions, the church of Christ has in its message the only real hope of the restless world. The gospel of the Son of Man who came to preach deliverance to the captive and glad tidings to the poor—that gospel in its message of brotherhood and goodwill still possessed the key to the solutions of our social ills. If even the men in the churches today applied the Christian principles to industrial and political life, there would be a peaceful revolution in a moment. The fact is we have not become Christian yet. We have not learnt to think of our neighbor as ourselves. Even the best of us think of our neighbor after ourselves, a long way after. One of the most pitiable sights is to see how so often leaders of the church who have preached unselfishness and the Christian spirit and led the fight against wrong, themselves give way to an unchristian spirit and think entirely of themselves and bitterly of the other man who crosses their path and opposes their interests. If we really could get men to do unto others as they would like to be done to, why we could stay the hand of rebellion and still the tumult of unrest in a day.

And before we Christians can ever win the world we must have a working church. That also seems a simple proposition, but it is far from being a simple matter to achieve. Very largely our churches are one man affairs and if that man happens—as will occur in every line of life—to be inefficient and ineffective—then the church life in that district is at a low ebb. All honor to the laymen and laywomen who do their part in the church of Christ unselfishly and earnestly. But their number should increase until every member is a working member of the society called the church. Unfortunately, only too often the people themselves hinder others from giving their service to the church.

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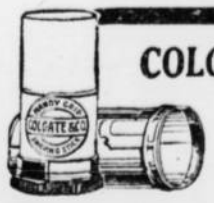

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They criticise and in some cases sneer at the one trying to help until, if he or she is sensitive, a resignation will follow. People connected with the churches who are doing nothing whatever for its good are censorious and bitter in their talk about those who are trying to do what they can. That is a pity and before we all can be successful in the church we must change our spirit. And, church people more than any should speak well of their church, do what they can to create a public opinion favorable to its work. How can we expect to win men if we talk with contempt of the organization to which we wish to gain their allegiance? The church of Christ has its faults—and its best friends will remind it of them—but the attitude of querulous fault-finding into which some fall will never help either the church or the man outside.

All this does not pretend to exhaust the subject, but perhaps something that will help toward the solution of this great problem has been said. If it sets some thinking its purpose will have been achieved. "Walk in wisdom toward them that are without," says the Apostle, and it is a counsel Christians should heed.

Book Review

Nonpartisan League

THERE has just been published a book under the above title, by Herbert E. Gaston, who for several years was editor of the Nonpartisan Leader. In this volume Mr. Gaston has reviewed the rise and growth of the Nonpartisan League and its achievements in North Dakota and twelve other states throughout the union in which the league is carrying on its organization work. Mr. Gaston discusses Mr. Townley, the president and founder of the league, quite freely, and gives a very clear view of the personality of this man who is attracting so much attention in the neighboring republic.

The book naturally is written with a very favorable view towards the work of the league and gives the outstanding facts of its history. There is no other publication which gives as much information on the Nonpartisan League at work as this book which Mr. Gaston has written.

Any person who would like a copy of the Nonpartisan League, by H. E. Gaston, may secure same from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide at $2.00, postpaid.

To Fight Grasshoppers

Federal aid in combatting a recurrence of the grasshopper plague has been asked by representatives of Manitoba and Saskatchewan Departments of Agriculture, which met in Winnipeg last week to consider preventive measures. This announcement was made by J. H. Evans, deputy minister for Manitoba, who stated that Dr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture for Canada, has been requested to secure a surplus quantity of bran, one of the ingredients used in the anti-grasshopper mixture, which would be held in the East, but be available for shipment West at short notice. A. P. Tullis represented Saskatchewan.

Mr. Evans announced that insecticides, or material used for poisoning the insects, are now available in large quantities, and are being held on the option of the provincial government for immediate use, if needed. Mr. Evans declined to state what this material was, but added that if the government had no use for it this year and was forced to sell it at a loss, the original outlay of money in this connection would be amply justified.

The organization for the discovery of the grasshoppers through the school children of Manitoba has been now completed. Every teacher in the districts threatened is giving a special lesson each day on the subject, and specimens of grasshoppers are being shown to the children so that they will be able to recognize the different varieties on sight.

The Countrywoman

Remember Registration

MANITOBA women watch your Post Office and other public places for the notices of registration in your community. And do not fail to see that your name, and the names of the other members of your household who are of voting age are on the voters' list. The fact that they have been on some former list does not insure their being on the list now being compiled unless you personally see that they are there. Registration will continue for only a short time at each point, so do not leave it until the last hour. Do not fail to register thinking that you will get your name on at the time of the revision. The unforeseen may happen preventing you from doing so at that time, and unless your name is on the list you may not vote at the coming election.

In addition, remember that the list now being prepared will be the list used in the next Dominion election, if that election should be held within one year after the completion of the lists. It is therefore doubly necessary that you do not fail to register at this time.

Inspection of Eggs

New legislation is now before the Dominion parliament, ensuring against the shipment from one province to another of other than strictly fresh and good eggs. Already R. H. Innismore, the Dominion egg inspector for Alberta, has arrived in Edmonton, and intends within a few days to make the forthcoming legislation effective, whereby all dealers will be obliged to buy and sell on a strictly quality basis. During the next few months lectures and demonstrations will be given in all of the principal towns within the province and Mr. Innismore will personally visit as many of the wholesale houses as possible to acquaint them with the new legislation.

In the past, it is said, eggs have been very carelessly handled. In almost all country points they have been bought on case count irrespective of quality and sold the same way; consequently, both the consumer and the producer did not get the satisfaction that they should. This is one of the reasons, said Mr. Innismore, that the Dominion government took up the matter of passing legislation. Another reason is that it will raise the standard of eggs for export, and, lastly but not least, will increase the consumption of eggs within the country. The average housewife views eggs with suspicion, he says. The desire and craving for eggs is held back, dwarfed and blighted by the uncertainty surrounding the quality of the supply. Eggs as laid are one of nature's most uniform products, and no amount of handling or manipulation can improve their quality. The real cause of the uncertainty as to quality is failure to conserve the quality which nature has given, and by the new legislation every case of eggs will have to be classified, candled and graded according to the Canadian standards, and in the future the housewife will be absolutely sure of what she is getting.

Thrift Board Formed

The Calgary women have recently organized a thrift campaign and have begun work. While one realizes the helplessness of the individuals in any isolated section of the country in making any difference to the cost of living, still this is a beginning, and certainly until we husband our resources for use rather than extravagance, raw materials must continue to be high priced, and a definite policy for restocking and conserving our natural resources delayed. Among other things these women have pledged themselves: To practice personal thrift in all things; to prepare a budget for personal and home expenditures, and in doing this to try and reduce living expenses by refusing to pay more than reasonable prices for clothing and food—to demand value, not style—for money spent; to exercise wisdom in the buying of household necessities—buying food in season and in proper quantities, and to refrain from buying luxuries; to use time and leisure to the best advantage, exercising judgment and thrift in the choice of out-of-the-home amusements; to encourage more simple home entertainments and fewer public ones; to practice saving and to try to invest money wisely; to try to increase personal efficiency and earning power and to produce as much as possible; to encourage thrift in the growing boy and girl; to study the market and to know or demand to know reasons for the rise and fall of the market; to demand that manufacturers' prices be printed on all goods sold by the retailer; to demand of the Dominion government the husbanding of natural resources and controlling of our production that our home supply for home consumption may be safeguarded.

It was finally suggested that a thrift committee be formed in every village, town, and city in Canada to carry out these suggestions and that such committees be recommended to publish a list of what they consider a reasonable maximum price for such articles of clothing as suits, hats, boots, etc.

A finance committee was appointed to make an estimate on the possible cost of carrying on the campaign and to suggest ways and means to raise funds. The report will be presented at the next meeting of the board.

"CROCUSES ARE OUT TODAY!"

By Florence Randal Livesay

Settlers of the long ago,
Prisoned by the cold and snow,
Joyful news would hear one day:
"Consul Taylor's on the way!"
Always in his hand he bore
Something gleaned from winter's store—
Crimson haws, a bit of red,
"Just to show the world's not dead!"
In the spring—Ah, in the spring,
Crocuses the first he'd bring.
"Children, look, I've beat you out!
Crocuses!" So he would shout.
In his portrait you shall see
In his hands—Anemone.

* * *

How the children love his flower,
First of all the springtime's dower.
Meadow-larks his cry repeat:
"Crocuses! So dear and sweet."

Ed. Note.—Consul Taylor's memory is dear to pioneers of Winnipeg, with whom he lived for 16 years as second in line of American consuls. His portrait in the City Hall, shows him holding a posey of spring flowers. He always caught the first blossoms and went up and down the land bestowing them upon invalids and other friends, and made a winter journey bringing with him in like manner the winter's few treasures.

Provincial Council of Women

During its three sessions the Provincial Council of Women (the new officers of which were announced on last week's Countrywoman page), handled several questions in addition to dispatching routine business. The Regina Leader gives the following account of the meetings:

"The P.C.W. definitely committed itself to the discouraging of smoking among women; of extravagance in any form, and of the wearing of present extreme styles of dress affected by many society women.

"Still more time was taken up in discussing whether or not to support the continuance of the oleomargarine traffic in the province. Companies concerned with pushing the 'marge' business, and other companies concerned in pushing the dairy business and excluding the substitute, have both been soliciting the 'vote and influence' of the Local and Provincial Councils of Women. So many arguments on both sides were given that the ladies were quite in the dark as to what was right for them to do. So, in the end it was decided to ask for figures showing how the food value of 'oleo' compares with that of butter. Then, comparing the prices, the members will know whether or not they are doing the poor an injustice, one way or the other.

"To request the educational authorities of the province to provide for the supervision of school children during the noon hour, was decided upon unanimously.

"The three resolutions that have been given out as the specially important ones, each of which carried, are:

"'(1) Whereas, the practice of cigarette smoking is growing among Canadian women; and, whereas, this form of indulgence is detrimental to the best interests of our country; be it resolved, that the P.C.W. of Saskatchewan expresses itself as strongly disapproving of this habit, and urges all affiliated societies to use their influence to rid the country of this custom.'

"'(2) Whereas, the present rate of exchange with the U.S.A. is causing much inconvenience, suffering, and loss to many of our people; and this is mainly due to the fact that our imports from the U.S.A. are greater than our exports to the U.S.A.; be it resolved, that in order to encourage thrift and to save, so as to be able to meet our debts and put our capital into industry, and encourage exports, this P.C.W. requests the women of all affiliated societies to refrain from buying luxuries, whether made in Canada or the U.S.A.

"'(3) Whereas, it was agreed at the N.C.W. meeting in Regina, in 1919, the federated societies should discuss and consider the desirability of more suitable dress for women; be it resolved, that a systematic educational campaign be undertaken by the federated associations to bring about such changes, especially in the social world, as will lead to a more healthful and dignified fashion of dress.'

"Some of the eastern Canada local councils have been agitating for reform in the dress of young business women. The Saskatchewan Council was strongly of the opinion that any change that is desirable in the case of business women who dress unsuitable will be made automatically if society women lead the way."

Standardize Hospitals

A conference has been called in Calgary of persons from the four western provinces interested in hospitals.

The principal object is to arrange as far as possible for the standardization of hospitals and hospital work in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and also the improvement of general conditions surrounding the operation of public institutions for the care of the sick and injured.

The question of calling such a conference was arranged at a western convention of medical men some time ago.

Home Centre of All

The home is the place where all big business is born, and if the home is chaotic, poorly-equipped, and worse managed, then the chance for any great business enterprise to be created in there, is very slim.

This is just as true of a farm home as any other, and the farmer who must bring to bear upon his various undertakings all the mental and physical activity of which he is capable, cannot afford to neglect the home atmosphere. If he is to attack the various problems that constantly confront him with the greatest amount of energy of which he is capable, then the home where he and his family meet to discuss these problems must be conducive to the greatest mental and physical activity on the part of all concerned and in order that the household machinery may run with the least friction and loss of strength and energy, it is necessary that the home be modern. Such improvements as water, light and heat are considered very expensive to install, but when the comfort of a home thus equipped is taken into account, crediting it not only with the greater convenience it affords, the lesser amount of work necessary for its upkeep, but also the mental rest to be attained in such a home, the initial cost dwindles into insignificance. And any up-to-date farmer who values the health, strength, comfort and convenience of the members of his household and the mental stimulus arising from bodily comfort, cannot afford to remain inactive when it comes to modernizing his home.

Punctuality in Caring for Sick

One of the things the untrained nurse finds hard to realize is the importance of doing things exactly on time. Punctuality in the matter of having the meals ready and the washing on the line before her next door neighbor, she observes. But the fact that a few minutes may make a very great difference in giving food or medicine to the sick is something she never seems to grasp.

Food is as important as medicine to the sick. This does not mean that a person who is ill should eat all the time. But it does mean that a definite hour should be set for nourishment and observed. It means that medicine should either follow food promptly, or be given 15 minutes before food, according to directions. Insist upon the directions being very plainly written. Be sure you do not misunderstand the doctor's orders. Trained nurses must always have directions plainly written and signed, so how much more important it is that the untrained nurse should do so too. Results depend entirely upon the faithfulness with which directions are followed.

Three meals a day, usually at eight, 12 and six, with an eggnog or a glass of milk during the afternoon, a glass of hot milk or cocoa at bedtime, is a good meal routine for the average convalescent. Small servings are best, and unless a patient is very much in need of sleep, it is better to arouse a patient who happens to be asleep at noon, than to allow him to sleep on and miss, not only the nourishment which he requires, but the medicine which should follow or precede it. If the invalid needs that day-time sleep, it will not be impossible for him to drop off again after food.

Another thing that often happens when a home nurse is alone in her effort, is the rejection of unpleasant medicine. This is not only a grave injustice to the doctor, but to the patient as well. It is not giving the medicine a fair chance to do good, and, therefore, it is delaying the business of building up the patient.

Three things for the home nurse to remember are: Watch the clock; give medicine at the exact hour ordered and do not omit a dose because it tastes bad; give food as faithfully as you give medicine.—Jessie Leitch.

Farm Women's Clubs

W.G.G.A. or Homemakers

IN an article written by Mrs. Burbank, secretary of the Women's Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, which appeared in your magazine recently, Mrs. Burbank has taken the responsibility of comparing the various aims and objects and work accomplished of the two largest rural organizations in the province, the Women's Institutes or Home Maker's Clubs and the Women Grain Growers' Association and in some respects she has caused a good deal of misapprehension regarding the position of the Women's Institutes.

In the first place it is to be deplored that there should be any attempt to arouse any antagonism between these two organizations that in many parts of Canada work hand in hand—one devoting itself to social educational and philanthropic work, the other resolving itself into a political party with the same ultimate end.

In the second place Mrs. Burbank forms her conclusions from a paragraph from a newspaper report which says: "Nothing political will come into any discussion (at the convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada) and if there is, the speaker will be ruled off the floor, as one of the first clauses of the constitution states that the Women's Institutes of Canada are nonpartisan and non-political and no discussion of this nature is heard." It is not wise in these days to form one's conclusions from newspaper reports, because, as it is in other cases, this quotation regarding the constitution of the Women's Institutes is wrong. The constitution says nonpartisan and non-sectarian. There is absolutely nothing in the constitution of the Women's Institutes of Canada which prevents discussion about matters which might be termed political, which is quite a different thing from partisanship. All institute resolutions for laws are taken to the seats of government and presented in exactly the same way as those from the W.G.G.A. Membership in the Women's Institutes does not preclude women from voting as to them may seem desirable, only they must not discuss their partisanship in the meetings. But, just as the W.G.G.A., they can and do discuss matters of political nature and just as the organized farm women are in a position to do more than discuss so do the Women's Institutes, as anyone who follows their work can see.

The Women's Institutes believe that they have been wise in precluding party politics from their constitution. They believe that there is no future for any philanthropic organization whose aims are of a partisan nature. The very fact that they have a membership of nearly one hundred thousand women justifies their belief that they are bigger and stronger because they have not been drawn into the dissention of party. This same policy has been pursued by the National Council of Women, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the W.C.T.U. and other organizations who have maintained an amicable cohesion through many years.

Another statement that women have outgrown Institutes and Home-maker's clubs in these days seem to be in the very face of it inconsistent. Have women outgrown the idea of "home-making?" Have women outgrown the desire to work for home and country—to better schools—to help build community halls—to send away crippled children for treatment—to promote child welfare—to educate themselves through the medium of the short courses under the auspices of Women's Institutes?

What's the difference under what name women work? Let them get on the constructive basis of the betterment of the community instead of the way it is done, because, as Kipling has put is so aptly,

It ain't the guns nor armament,
Nor funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation
That makes them win the day.
It ain't the individuals,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team work
Of every bloomin' soul.

—Elizabeth Bailey Price, publicity secretary of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

Twenty Miles from Railway

We have 23 members, including four 'teen-age girls and meet in the Dryboro Lake school on the first and third Saturday of every month. We have satisfactory attendances during the summer, but sometimes rather small during unsettled or very cold weather in winter.

We have not yet discussed very much about the larger problems, although some thoughtful papers have been read. We have discussed the hot lunch question and have provided an equipment and are co-operating with the school board with a view to inaugurating this when our school reopens. We had an honor roll placed in school and at Christmas we presented a gift of a gold watch fob to each surviving soldier in our district, and arranged and gave a Christmas treat and celebration to the children.

During the year we raised funds by a masquerade dance in April and ten-cent lunches at various times. We made a small profit on refreshment booths on Dominion Day and made a substantial sum by a box social, sale of work, and dance in November. During the year we subscribed $25 to returned soldiers' fund, $25 to Belgium relief fund, and $5.00 to political campaign fund. We paid the expenses in full of two women delegates to the 1919 convention in Regina. We made up a deficiency of $16.50 to the funds of the local church. In February last we co-operated with the local in arranging a pie social and dance, and received half of the profits.

At the beginning of this year we contributed a further $10.00 to church funds and have arranged with the board of the Ormiston cemetery to have a plan of systematic improvement of the cemetery prepared and carried out. We have already expended about $23.00 in tools and seeds for this purpose and hope to have the cemetery put into, and maintained in, creditable condition.

Our latest donation was $5.00 to the G.W.V.A. building fund, Regina. This district suffered very heavily by hail damage last year. Otherwise we expected to have been financially able to accomplish more. The local (not the Women's Section) conducted a First Aid course under the St. John's Ambulance Association this winter and several members of our section attended the course. We are making tentative arrangements with neighboring Women's Sections regarding the home nursing classes and hope to be able to have this class held here soon. We are about 20 miles from a railway and about 30 miles from the nearest doctor.

Our annual meeting, held on January 7, was fairly well attended. The retiring president, Mrs. Chandler, and Mrs. D. Lamberton, provided a surprise lunch, and the following officers for 1920 were elected: President, Mrs. R. Titelah; vice-president, Mrs. A. Gall; secretary, Mrs. D. Milne; directors, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Chandler.—Mrs. D. Milne, secretary, Ormiston W.G.G.A., Sask.

Executive, United Farm Women of Ontario.

From left to right: Mrs. Frank Webster, Oakwood, member Board of Management; Mrs. J. N. Foote, Collingwood, vice-president; Mrs. Geo. A. Brodie, Newmarket, president; Mrs. H. L. Laws, Cayuga, secretary; Miss Emma Griesbach, Collingwood, editor, Women's Department, Farmers' Sun.

Real Organization Trip

A very successful series of meetings has just been completed covering many of the principal points in the southern portion of Bow River constituency. To J. A. Harris, secretary of Retlaw U.F.A. is due considerable credit for the able manner in which the meetings were arranged and carried out. O. L. McPherson, G. A. Forster and myself were to make up the party. We were disappointed when arriving at Retlaw to find Mr. McPherson was unable to attend. The first meeting was arranged for Retlaw, March 8. We drove from Taber by auto stage, 25 miles, arriving a little late, but no one seemed to mind. There was real co-operation between the car drivers, there being one crank between two cars. Retlaw has no U.F.A. hall but has a splendid Union Church, where the meeting was held. We were glad to find a good attendance, though not many ladies were present. For this reason the organization of a U.F.W.A. was not attempted, and it was thought best to advise the women to join with the U.F.A. for the present.

Tuesday, March 9, we were driven to Rolling Green, by Mr. Hempel, where we held a meeting in the afternoon in the U.F.A. hall. This is a rural hall and we had a real farmer gathering. The Rolling Green U.F.W.A. was organized with 14 members. Mrs. E. Stauth was elected president, and Mrs. A. D. Andrews, secretary-treasurer. For the evening meeting we were driven to Retlaw by Mr. Stauth, and from there to Brunswick school, 18 miles, by E. J. Domey, of Retlaw. This was our smallest meeting, there being no organization here. After the meeting Mr. Forster organized the River Bow U.F.A., the membership including women. We then drove back to Retlaw, arriving at 2.30 in the morning.

For our meeting Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Harris drove us to Enchant, 12 miles. We had a very good meeting in the U.F.A. hall. The Enchant U.F.W.A. was organized with 12 members, with Mrs. B. Parker, president, and Mrs. Stewart Hill, secretary-treasurer. There was no meeting that evening so we had a pleasant evening at the homes of Mr. Koester and Mr. Parker.

Mr. Johnson took us by auto 25 miles to Bow City for the meeting Thursday afternoon. Mr. Forster re-organized the Eyremore U.F.A. and increased their membership. The Eyremore U.F.W.A. was organized with Mrs. O. A. Cragg, president, and Mrs. D. A. Scroggie, secretary-treasurer. They do not start with a large membership but I expect a good increase. The night meeting at Kinnondale was cancelled as it was not well advertised. We were not sorry for a little rest and enjoyed the evening with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Scroggie.

There was some difficulty in finding an available car to take us 22 miles to Travers. It was decided that Mr. Bird, minister and school teacher, should make the trip. This meant starting at six o'clock so Mr. Bird could get back for school. As an organizer you become accustomed to such little inconveniences. We stuck in one bad snow-drift, but our driver was equal to the occasion. The meeting in the Travers U.F.A. hall was well attented and especially by the ladies. A good local of the U.F.W.A. was organized with Mrs. J. A. Murphy, president, and Mrs. J. J. Lee, secretary-treasurer. There was a local here some time ago, and I am sure the present one will make a better showing than it did.

We drove to Lomond for an evening meeting, the last on the program. The roads were very bad here and not so many of the people from the country were able to come but a number of the townspeople were present. The U.F.W.A. has been organized for some time and has 22 members. Our organization was doubled last year, shall we "treble" it this year?—Mrs. O. S. Welch, director. Bow River district, Alta.

High Ideals

The Gopher Head Women's local was organized in June, 1919, by Mrs. Sibbald, of Victor, with a membership of 14. The year 1920 was ushered in with 23 members, five of whom are juniors. This is fully 60 per cent. of our women, and we have promise of seven more joining. Our work has been mostly along social and educational lines. We studied Alberta laws as they affect women and children, had discussions on canning, secured a travelling library and produced a play, the proceeds of which paid for a Christmas celebration for some 60 children. Through our efforts two of our members were elected to the school board. We have given a great deal of attention to the municipal hospital question and are still studying this, collecting as much information as we can.

Our work has brought the women together as never before, mere acquaintances are fast becoming close friends; women who never went anywhere are putting forth every effort to be at the meetings. One very busy mother of five small children will be able to attend the meetings as the other members are going to take turns looking after the babies while she goes. The reason why all the women do not belong to our association is not through their indifference, their husbands are keeping them at home, either by scolding or by force of so-called necessity. And strange to say every man thus guilty is a U.F.A. member himself. The other husbands are all finding that their wives are far more satisfied with the hard life on the prairie farms, far more cheerful, and far more interested in their daily tasks than before they had this one bright afternoon a month to look forward to.

We expect to work this year mostly for the good of our young folks. The school and the proposed Junior branch of the U.F.W.A. will get the largest share of our interest. The municipal hospital question will be studied and we will not rest until every woman in this district is an active member. We have only lightly touched political action. Most of the members seem very indifferent and not interested. We will try our best to rouse their interest. It will be a hard job as the men are very indifferent too. Next year we hope to be able to have much to show for our earnest efforts to work for the good of the community and the cause of the farmers' movement.

The De Winton U.F.W.A. No. 240 suggests to the Commerce Commission, as a means of reducing the high cost of living, that the cost in all the stages of manufacture be clearly printed on a tag which shall be attached thereto and be displayed with the goods. De Winton is a busy local—securing a travelling library, attending to relief work, taking steps to secure a rest room and gaining the co-operation of the trustees of the surrounding schools with a view to inaugurating a school fair this year.—Miss Eileen Evans, secretary.

Magic of Removing Stains

"Now You See It and Now You Don't."—By Laura Chisholm.

HOW your heart sinks when someone spills coffee on your new pink silk dress, or when Sonny overtips the ink bottle or rubs up against fresh paint when he is wearing his best linen suit! It may mean a new dress or a new suit, but if you know just what to do to remove the stain you can usually laugh at such accidents.

On a convenient shelf in the laundry or elsewhere, out of reach of baby hands (as some of these substances are very strong poison) should be kept the following stain removers: Salts of lemon or salts of sorrel, borax, oxalic acid, bleaching solution, white vinegar, ammonia (liquid) wood alcohol or methylated spirits, gosoline or benzine and turpentine. Lemon juice and salt may be used instead of salts of lemon or salts of sorrel, although it has not such a strong action and may not remove a very stubborn stain. Buttermilk or sour milk will remove a very fresh ink stain if the material with the stain is soaked in it for a few minutes.

The "Stain-Remover" Shelf.
It should be high, as many of the removers are deadly poison.

Try Simpler Methods First

There are several remedies for almost any stain. Always try the simpler or milder remedy first, then, if that does not remove the stain try the stronger substance. Any stains on cotton or linen that are not likely to be removed in washing should be taken out before the clothes are laundered, as warm water and soap will set the stains and make them harder to remove afterward. For instance, boiling water poured forcibly as from a teakettle, on a fruit stain will usually remove it, but if the stain has gone through the wash it will probably be necessary to use bleaching solution to remove it.

Bleaching solution is one of the strong substances in the stain removing list. It is so strong that it will take the color out of any colored material, and if left full strength on any material for long will weaken the fibres of the cloth and possibly make holes in it. Used with care, however, it is a boon to the housewife and laundress in keeping all white cotton or linen materials snowy white and free from all stains. It should never be used on wool or silk materials. To make bleaching solution, boil two quarts of water and two pounds of washing soda together in an enamel saucepan for a few minutes. Add gradually one-half pound of chloride of lime: stir at intervals, allow to stand until the lime is deposited, then drain off the clear liquid for use. Keep in glass jars tightly covered. Never make or keep bleaching solution in tin or aluminum, as it corrodes those metals.

To remove stains, dip the stained portion of the material into the bleaching solution two or three times. As soon as the stain has disappeared, dip in white vinegar to stop the action of the bleaching solution and so prevent it from destroying the fibre of the cloth. If any garment or table linen has a great many small stains on it, or is discolored it can be made snowy-white by boiling for a few minutes in an enamel kettle with about one-half cupful of bleaching solution to three quarts of water. Rinse well in several waters to be sure that all bleaching solution comes out.

To Remove Rust Stains

For iron rust stain make a hot solution of salts of lemon and pour through the stains. Single large stains of iron rust are most easily removed by placing crystals of oxalic acid in the stain and pouring boiling water through. After using oxalic acid, liquid ammonia should be used to stop the action, as oxalic acid is very strong, and may weaken the fibre of the cloth. A very thorough rinsing will suffice if one has no ammonia at hand. Ink stains are most easily removed by oxalic acid used as just described. Tea or coffee stains on cotton or linen may be removed by pouring boiling water on forcibly, if the stains are fresh. If they have been through the wash they will require bleaching solution to remove them entirely, or, if sprinkled with borax and let stand in water for some time, they will usually disappear. Tea or coffee stains on a light silk or satin dress may be removed by sponging with a weak solution of borax in lukewarm water. Sponge several times having a dry towel under the material to absorb the water and so prevent any ring or water spot showing when the garment dries.

Cream or chocolate on cotton or linen should be soaked in cold water before the articles go to the wash. Fruit and wine stains may be removed by pouring boiling water through forcibly if they are fresh or by bleaching solution if they have stood for any length of time. Nearly all medicine stains will come out if soaked in wood alcohol or methylated spirits before washing. Stains from dye of any color will come out in bleaching solution. Apply, lard, butter, or kerosene to grass stains before the garments go to the wash, or sponge with alcohol if wanting to wear the garment again before laundering.

Mildew Comes Out

Mildew if fresh, will come out if soaked in buttermilk and put in the sun to bleach. If of long standing remove with bleaching solution. Paint stains will usually yield to sponging with turpentine. If the stain is several hours old and the paint has hardened keep moistened with turpentine for some time. To remove blood stains, soak in cold water to which washing soda has been added, or to remove a small stain from a garment otherwise not soiled sponge with a solution of borax and cold water. For old stains or traces left from partially removed stains use bleaching solution. Hydrogen peroxide will remove blood stains from silk.

For black grease, apply lard or butter to the spot before washing. Grease stains on silk or wool will come out if sponged with gasoline or benzene. Hold a towel under the material to absorb the entire moisture and prevent a dark ring from showing when dry.

To remove the stain of a scorched spot, sponge with cold water and bleach in the sun. Yellow stains from perspiration will come out if sponged with, or soaked in borax and water and bleached in the sun, or if very obstinate use bleaching solution if on white cotton or linen. The yellow stain from onion juice will come out if rubbed with a freshly cut stick of celery. Bleaching solution will, however, easily remove all such stains.

When in doubt regarding the action of any substance on the stained material try the effect of it first, if possible, either on a sample or on some part of the garment or article where it will not show when in use.

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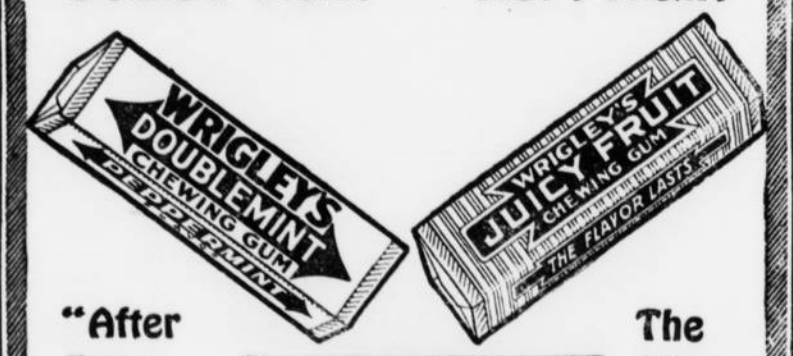

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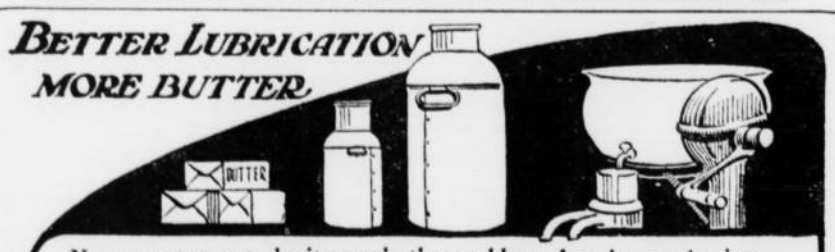

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IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Greens in the Diet

"A Feast consisting of the Produce of the Fields"—Thompson

At this time of the year most people have a longing for something green and juicy. There is a reason for this craving. It is the body's demand for something different from the heavier foods eaten in the winter. The weather is becoming warmer, and it is not necessary to eat so many "hearty" foods in order to keep the human furnace well "stoked."

Not only does the body need less of concentrated foods, but it requires materials that will act as a tonic for the blood. Greens have very little food value, but they contain certain substances which help to keep the blood in good condition. After the winter, when more meat is eaten than at any other time of the year, the blood is inclined to be acid. Green vegetables help to correct

Tomato and Lettuce Salad.

this condition, and therefore keep the human machine from getting out of order.

Another reason for including greens in the diet is that they contain certain very valuable substances called vitamines, which are absolutely necessary if health is to be maintained. Little is known as yet about vitamines, but it has been discovered that cooking is apt to destroy them. Therefore more benefit is derived if greens are eaten raw. This is only advisable, however, if they are young. The reason for this is that in old vegetables there is too much tough indigestible material. In young vegetables there is a smaller proportion of fibrous material, which is valuable in preventing constipation. This malady is a disturbance which is largely due to a lack of fruits or vegetables in the diet.

Greens also contain substances called mineral matter, such as iron, lime and phosphorus. These constituents are especially useful for building good bone and teeth as well as for regulating the blood.

Whether salad plants are eaten with cooking or without, it is very important that they should receive a thorough cleaning. All dirt should be removed by washing in two or three waters, and all decayed parts should be cut away. Examples of salad plants are: leaves and stems of lettuce, spinach, beet tops, water cress, dandelions, lambs' quarters, mint, as well as cabbage, celery, cucumbers, green peppers (which grow well in the West), and radishes. Brussels sprouts are often added to this list after they have been cooked.

Canned vegetables make delicious salad combinations, served on lettuce leaves with dressing. These foods, however, have had the vitamines destroyed, owing to the long slow cooking they received.

Salads made of greens should always be served crisp and cold. The vegetables, after thorough washing and cleaning, should be allowed to stand in cold water until they are crisp. They should then be drained, spread on a clean towel and set in a cold place until serving time.

Water Cress Salad

Pick over the leaves and remove bruised or wilted ones. Wash the good leaves thoroughly and drain off all extra moisture from them. If they are very long, cut them into two-inch lengths. Combine with an equal quantity of cold boiled or canned beets that have been diced. Chopped onion can also be added.

Garden cress makes an excellent salad alone or mixed with cucumbers, tomatoes or onions. In using either kind, any favorite salad dressing should be served. Garden cress is often grown in winter on a piece of flannel lying on a large plate, or the seed is "sown" on a sponge which is hung from the ceiling. In either case the flannel or sponge must be kept moist.

Cole Slaw

Use the heart of a young white cabbage and shave it very fine. A salad dressing is served as an accompaniment to this very simple but popular salad. Nuts are often added to it, and make a nice variation.

Richelieu Salad

1 cup chopped celery 1 cup chopped apple
1 cup chopped walnuts

Mix all the ingredients together and bind with a little salad dressing. Serve on small lettuce leaves with mayonnaise or boiled dressing.

Asparagus Salad

Drain and rinse the contents of a can of asparagus. Cut rings from bright red canned peppers, one-third inch wide. Place three or four stalks in each ring. Arrange on lettuce leaves and serve with French dressing, to which has been added one-half tablespoon tomato catsup. If the red peppers or pienientos are not obtainable, slices of hard-cooked egg make a very nice garnish.

Cucumber Salad

Remove thick slices from both ends of a cucumber. Cut off a thick paring on both sides. Cut in thin slices across the cucumber. Arrange on lettuce leaves with olives as a garnish and serve with French or boiled dressing.

Hindoo Salad

On a bed of lettuce arrange slices of tomato. On some slices pile shaved celery and on some finely-chopped water cress. Garnish with slices of hard cooked egg. Serve with any favorite dressing.

Cucumber and Tomato Salad

Arrange slices of tomato on a bed of lettuce. Cut cucumbers into one-half inch cubes and pile the cubes on each slice of tomato. Serve with French or mayonnaise dressing.

Spinach Loaf

1 cup canned spinach or beet tops
1 cup grated cheese
¼ teaspoon salt
1-3 teaspoon cayenne
½ cup bread crumbs
1 tablespoon fat

Mix all the ingredients together. Pour into a greased dish and bake for twenty minutes in a moderate oven. This is a very tasty supper dish.

Tomato and Lettuce Salad

Arrange leaves of lettuce in a bowl, or on individual plates. Place slices of ripe tomato on the lettuce and garnish with stuffed olives or slices of hard-cooked egg.

Egg and Potato Salad

Cold boiled, mashed, or riced potatoes with dressing added to bind them, are placed on crisp lettuce leaves. Hard-cooked eggs cut in slices are used as a garnish.

Cucumber Cups

Pare cucumbers, cut in quarters crosswise, remove centres from pieces and arrange them on lettuce leaves. The centres are filled with chopped canned or freshly-cooked beets, or with green peas.

Macedoine Salad

Use any left-overs of cold cooked cauliflower, peas and carrots, cut in small cubes

Egg and Potato Salad.

and the outer stalks of celery finely cut. Arrange peas and carrots in alternate piles in the centre of a salad dish. Pile the cauliflower on top of these vegetables. Arrange the celery in four piles at equal distances. At the top of each pile place a small pickled cucumber, cut lengthwise in very thin slices, beginning at the blossom end and cutting nearly to the stem end. Open the slices to represent a fan. Place a slice of tomato between each pile of celery.

Almost any cold cooked vegetables on hand may be used for a Macedoine salad, and, if care is taken in arrangement, they make a very attractive dish.

Russian Salad

Mix one cup each of cold cooked carrot

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cubes and potato cubes, one cup cold cooked peas and one cup cold cooked beans. Arrange on lettuce leaves in four sections, and cover each section with mayonnaise dressing. Garnish two sections with flakes of cold cooked salmon, one section with finely-chopped whites of hard-cooked eggs, and one section with the yolks of hard-cooked eggs forced through a strainer. Use small sprigs of parsley for separating each section.

Tomato and Horseradish Salad

Peel and chill tomatoes, cut in halves crosswise, arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with horseradish sauce.

Horseradish Sauce

3 tablespoons cracker crumbs	3 tablespoons butter
	½ teaspoon salt
1-3 cup grated horseradish	1-8 teaspoon pepper
	1½ cups milk

Cook the first three ingredients twenty minutes in a double boiler. Add the butter, salt and pepper. Serve cold.

Waldorf Salad

Mix an equal quantity of white celery and crisp tart apple cut into dice. Season with salt and pepper. Squeeze over the mixture the juice of a lemon and mix with any favorite salad dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves with chopped almonds or walnuts scattered on top.

Beet Salad

Boil beets of medium size until tender, remove skins and set away until perfectly cold. Then remove the inside of each beet, leaving it cup shaped. Cut the pieces removed into dice, add an equal quantity of celery cut fine and mix with boiled dressing. Fill the beet cups with this mixture and place each one on a lettuce leaf, with a spoonful of dressing placed on top.

Bean and Pea Salad

Drain one pint jar each of canned kidney beans, peas and string beans. Mix well together and arrange in a salad bowl on a bed of lettuce. Garnish with slices of tomatoes and serve with any favorite dressing.

Baked Bean Salad

Two cups cold baked beans and one medium sized onion finely chopped are mixed together. Place lettuce leaves in a bowl and pile the mixture on them. Garnish with three hard-cooked eggs sliced. Serve with boiled dressing.

Frozen Tomato Salad

From a can of tomatoes take all the pulp and press it through a sieve. Season highly with salt and pepper, a little vinegar and a few drops of onion juice. Freeze the mixture and place on lettuce leaves. Sprinkle grated walnuts over the top of the tomato and serve at once.

Potato Salad

Take four cups cold mashed potatoes and add two small onions chopped fine. Season to taste and add one cup finely shredded heart of cabbage. Bind with boiled dressing.

Salad Dressings

¼ tablespoon salt	1½ tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon mustard	Yolks of 2 eggs or 1 whole egg
1½ tablespoons sugar	
Few grains cayenne pepper	1½ tablespoons melted butter
1 cup vinegar	¾ cup milk or water

Mix the dry ingredients, add the yolks of eggs beaten slightly, butter, milk and vinegar very slowly. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until it thickens. Cool as quickly as possible.

French Dressing

½ teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons vinegar
¼ teaspoon pepper	4 tablespoons olive oil.

Put the ingredients into a corked bottle and shake thoroughly. Some people prefer the addition of a few drops of onion juice. Lemon juice is sometimes added.

Curry Dressing

¾ teaspoon salt	¼ teaspoon pepper
¼ teaspoon curry powder	5 tablespoons olive oil
	3 tablespoons vinegar.

Mix the salt, pepper and curry powder together. Add the oil and vinegar and stir until all the ingredients are well blended.

Mayonnaise Dressing

1 teaspoon mustard	1 cup olive oil
½ teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons vinegar, or
Cayenne	2 tablespoons lemon juice
Yolks of 2 eggs.	

Mix the mustard, salt and cayenne, and when well blended add the unbeaten yolks. Beat well with a wooden spoon. Add a few drops of oil and stir steadily. Repeat this until one-half the oil has been used, and then gradually add the rest of the oil alternately with the vinegar or lemon juice. If the oil or vinegar are added in any quantity, the dressing is apt to curdle. If this should happen to occur, take the yolk of an egg and add the dressing gradually to it, or try to whip it smooth with a dover beater. Beaten whites of eggs may be added before serving.

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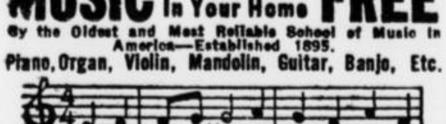

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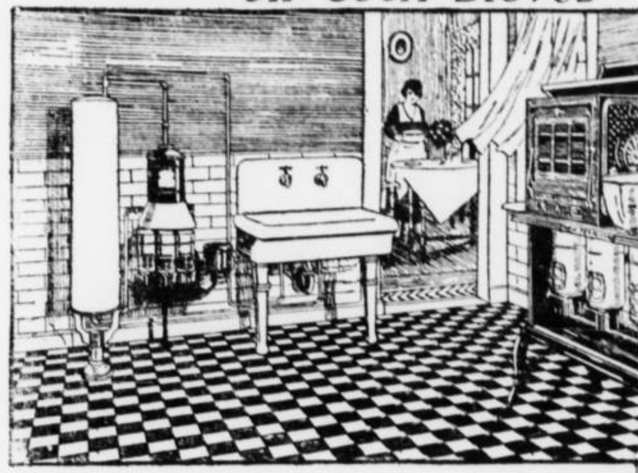

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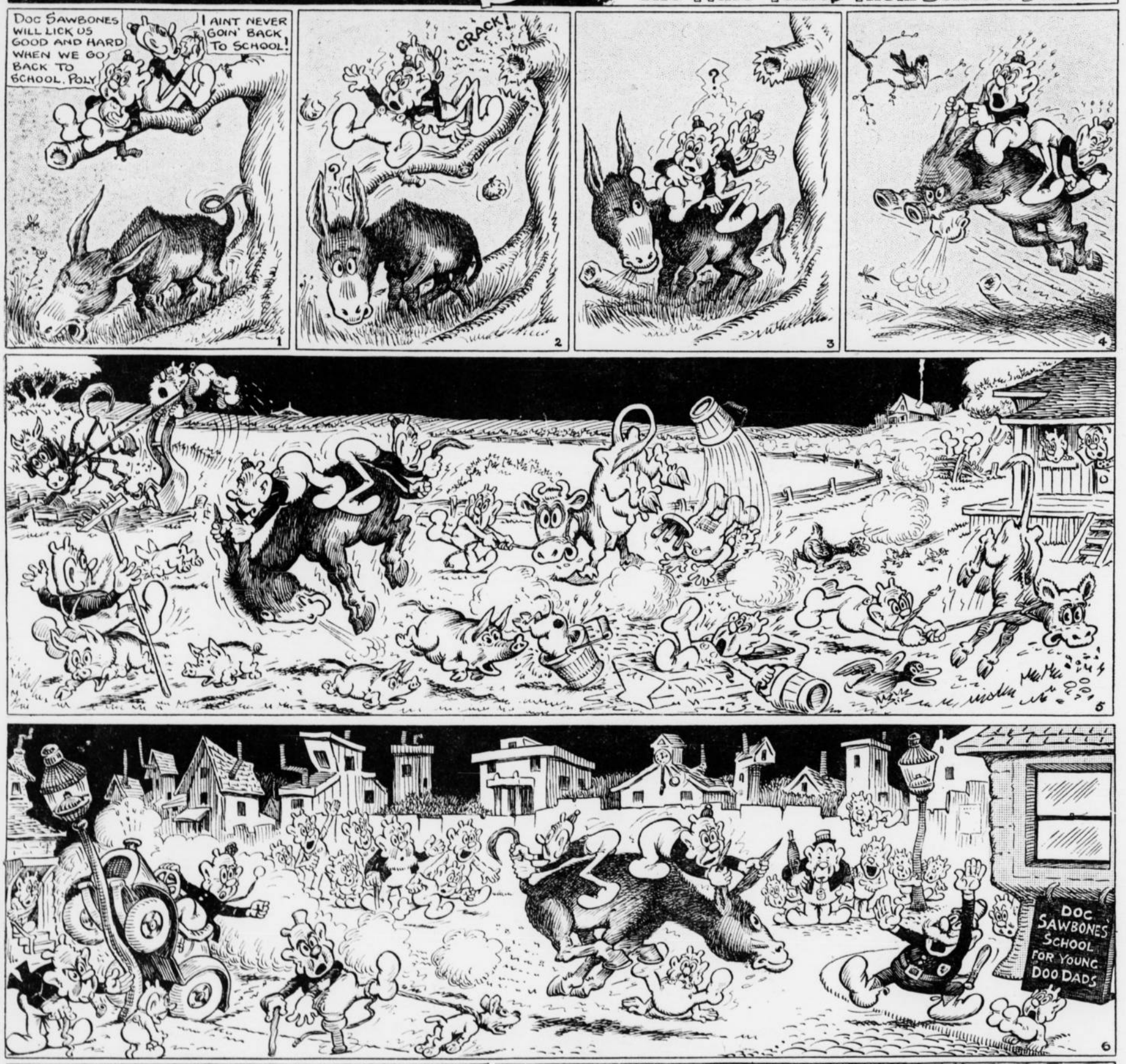
THE DOO DADS

Roly and Poly Play Hookey — but the Mule Takes Them Back to School



ROLY and Poly don't like going to school, even when it is foggy and wet. This day, with the sun shining and the apples ripe, do you wonder that they couldn't resist the temptation to play hookey? But the old mule spoiled the day for them. The limb of the apple tree broke. They lit right on the mule's back, and he gave them a fast and furious ride back to Dooville. Right through the streets he carried them till he came to Doc. Sawbones' school. There he bucked them off and away they went flying through the window. Old Doc. is rolling up his sleeves and getting ready to give them a good caning. See how horrified they look. But the other Doo Dads and the mule think it is great fun. When Old Doc. gets through with them they will wish that they hadn't yielded to the temptation to play hookey in the old apple orchard.

Ontario and P.R.

From the Farmers' Sun

Proportional representation has been a plank in the United Farmers' Platform since there was such a thing. It was included because it would ensure for an agricultural minority a proportionate representation in the House. The present government is a minority government, but by the twist of fate holds a superior position. In view of this fact, some speculation was rife as to the reception which it would give to the proposal of H. P. Hill of Ottawa West, when it came before the House.

Premier Drury endorsed in a general way the principle and stated that he would agree to a special and representative committee of the House to consider the question and report at the next session, the committee to have power to investigate and examine witnesses under oath.

The principle was considered very important by the premier, and while he did not go into the detailed working of the proposed bill, Mr. Hill did state that it was similar to the acts in force in other countries where it had been thoroughly tried out and found successful.

A Notable Example

In every instance, he stated, it had given a marvellously accurate representation in the parliaments, to the various parties, based on the actual number of votes cast. It is only necessary to point to the present minority government of Ontario to see that this accuracy does not prevail in Ontario under the present system of voting. And Mr. Hill himself, was elected with only one-third of the voters of his riding marking their ballot for him.

To the charge that the Proportional Representation system is an involved affair, and invites confusion and inaccuracy, Mr. Hill replied that while in the computing of returns there might be a certain difficulty, and a large amount of labor entailed, still, so far as the average voter was concerned, it resolved itself into a mere question of marking the number of his preference after all the names on the ballot instead of a cross after only one name.

Premier Drury agreed that it was a matter that should be very carefully looked into. On the surface the arguments in favor of the proposal were irrefutable, though it would mean a group legislation, and the shouldering of more responsibility by the legislature as a body, rather than by the administration. The premier favored a committee to look into the matter, and Mr. Hill agreed to the proposal.

Manitoba Belgian Relief Fund

Total cash receipts amounted to	$264,614.56
Total expenses amounted to	1,391.25
	$263,223.31

This balance was disposed of as follows:

Remittances to headquarters at Montreal	$257,375.00
Special shipment of flour	5,300.00
Remittance to Belgian Consul-General, Ottawa	268.70
Balance in Hand	279.61
	$263,223.31

It was resolved to forward the balance in the bank to the Belgian Consul-General at Ottawa, with the request that he forward it on to the Belgian government, and to close the fund.

The above sum of $264,614.56, collected by the Manitoba committee does not represent the total gifts from Manitoba, a large amount of gifts in kind having been received and certain donations in money having been forwarded direct from Manitoba points to the headquarters of the fund in Montreal. The total figures are as follows:

Donations in cash collected by Manitoba committee	$264,614.56
Donations in goods collected by the Manitoba committee	68,091.37
Manitoba donations sent direct to Montreal	11,915.31
	$344,621.24

The King of the Belgians and the Belgian government have more than once conveyed their thanks to Canada in general.

Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 3

neither did the country grocers or general merchants. The doctors were against it, and the rural members claimed it placed a hardship on country residents who were miles from any drug store, and to whom patent medicines were sometimes a god-send. Last but not least, Dr. Peter McGibbon, (Muskoka) a returned soldier, evoked a round of applause when he condemned the bill as an interfenence with the liberties of the people.

On Thursday, Sir George Foster gave Hon. Mackenzie King an outline of the legislation which is still to be brought down. He said it would include bills to amend the bankruptcy, inland revenue, immigration, irrigation, post office and railway acts and to provide for retirement of certain civil servants. There would also be a bill based on the reports of the pensions committee. This might not be all the legislation but it was all Sir George had in mind at that time.

Prospects of any early closing of this session are decidedly slim. The budget has not been brought down, and from all information available, it does not appear likely to be brought down before the middle of May. The debate on it will not end before June 1, and then there are certain to be important measures in reference to taxation based upon it. The members now talk of hoping to get home about June 15.

It is expected that Hon. T. A. Crerar will be back in the House Monday after his recent illness, to lead the National Progressives in their fight against any continuation of protectionist tariff measures. He is expected to move a low tariff amendment, and thus precipitate a budget debate which will be well worth attention.

Jos. E. Armstrong, of Lambton, is anxious to curb the rapacious money appetites of shipping interests on inland waters, and to that end has again introduced his bill to place such companies under the jurisdiction of the railway commission as are the railways and telegraph companies. He is meeting with much opposition and his bill will likely be fought out in committee soon. Mr. Armstrong argues that such shipping companies have made enormous profits during the war, at the expense of the people in the East and West, who must depend on water carriage of the goods they either sell or buy.

New Co-operation Director

J. F. Booth, field representative for the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, in 1917, and district representative with the department in 1919, has been appointed to succeed W. W. Thomson as director of the co-operation and markets branch of the department. Mr. Thomson resigned recently to take charge of the marketing operations of the Wool Growers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Mr. Booth is a western man and a graduate of the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon, where during the past winter he has been engaged as special lecturer. He has contributed special articles, based on his experience and observations while on field work in Saskatchewan, to recent issues of The Guide.

New Member for Party

Ottawa, April 29.—Amid loud applause from the National Progressives, Angus McDonald, recently elected member for Temiskaming, took his seat in the House this afternoon. He was introduced by J. W. Kennedy, Glengarry, and Major Andrews, Winnipeg Centre.

Mr. McDonald, after a formal introduction to the speaker, took his place at the far end of the front row of the National Progressive party.

There is a Doo Dad Book For Every Boy and Girl

Every big boy or girl or every little boy or girl to whom this paper goes can get (*free*) one of my Doo Dad books. I have just prepared a big, pretty folder, printed in colors, telling all about the three books. If you haven't seen this folder, you've missed something great. Send the coupon below and I'll send it to you right away. Be the first to get it. It's a dandy.

If You Want to Know—

how real big this book is, just take your ruler and measure off on a sheet of paper 8½ inches one way and 12 inches the other way. Then just imagine (besides the colored covers) page after page (all as big as the one you just measured) a big Doo Dad picture on one page and a story and more pictures on the opposite page. Pictures and stories—stories and pictures—pages and pages and pages of them.

This sure is the Jim-dandiest book a boy or girl ever had. Each picture is printed on paper just right for color work. You can take your crayons and color each Doo Dad and the houses and trees and everything. And you can color a good Contest Sheet and get a Certificate of Merit, and maybe a cash prize too. Sure, you'll get a cash prize, won't you? You'll be careful and make the bestest contest sheet ever.

What You Do

You mail the Coupon | Doc. Sawbones writes you | You get the Doo Dad book | You laugh till your sides ache | You color the contest sheet | You get a Certificate of Merit | There is $10.00 in prizes every month

Monthly Coloring Contest

With every Doo Dad book sent to a boy or girl, I will send a special contest sheet. You take this sheet and color it nicely with your crayons, then mail it to me and you may win one of the prizes told about below.

The Certificate of Merit

To every boy or girl whose contest sheet is colored well enough to deserve it, I will send a really nice Certificate of Merit. It is a regular diploma and tells about the good coloring work you did. Your name is on it and it is signed by the artist.

$1.00 $1.00 $1.00 $1.00 $1.00 $1.00 $1.00 $1.00 $1.00 $1.00

Monthly Cash Prizes Each month I will give to the boy or girl sending the best colored Contest Sheet—Five Dollars Cash. And to the second best—Three Dollars. And to the third best—Two Dollars. And the names of the month's cash winners will be published in the Doo Dad pictures about the middle of next month.

First Prize	$5
Second Prize	$3
Third Prize	$2

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It keeps the animals in good health, increases the milk flow of cows, and fattens any beast. Peerless Molasses Meal is composed of pure cane molasses and wheat bran, containing no medicine or sugar beet syrup.

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Saskatchewan's New Minister

Charles McGill Hamilton, M.L.A., for Weyburn, has entered the Saskatchewan government as minister of agriculture. Hon. Mr. Hamilton entered upon his duties at once, and Hon. C. A. Dunning, who has combined the duties of the portfolio of argiculture and provincial treasurer ever since the resignation of W. R. Motherwell, will now be able to devote his entire attention to the increasingly heavy affairs of the treasury department and the recently enlarged bureau of labor and industries.

The new minister of agriculture was born at Whitechurch, Bruce County, Ontario, on January 17, 1878, and is the son of Andrew and Christina (Craig) Hamilton, of Canadian parents and Scottish ancestors. He was educated in

Charles McGill Hamilton, M.L.A.

the public schools of Ontario and Saskatchewan, attending high school and normal school at Regina and later entered Manitoba College at Winnipeg.

Mr. Hamilton came west with his parents in 1892, settling near Indian Head, where he taught for several years in the rural schools of Saskatchewan. He moved to the Weyburn district in 1901 where he took up a homestead. He has made several additions since that time and is now farming on an extensive scale.

Mr. Hamilton has been very prominent in the municipal affairs of the province, serving as reeve of Wellington rural municipality since its formation in 1910, and since 1914 he has been president of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, being returned to this position year after year by acclamation. During the past ten years he has been president of the Grain Growers' local at McTaggart, and is a life member of many years' standing of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. For a number of years he has been a director of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association and chairman of the Western Municipal council since its formation.

On September 20, 1900, Mr. Hamilton was married to Minnie Morrison, daughter of James Morrison, of Abernethy, Saskatchewan. They have three sons and two daughters.

An illustration of Mr. Hamilton's popularity is afforded in the fact that there was no question of his being opposed when he consented to accept the nomination for the provincial house in the Weyburn constituency.

Plants that Poison Stock

Cattle, sheep and swine are taken ill and frequently die from trouble attributable to the consumption of poisonous plants when other things are supposed to have been the cause. If it were the custom in all cases of this kind to call in a veterinary surgeon to investigate, it would be discovered in many instances that the consumption of poisonous plants was at the foundation.

In the prairie provinces, the most hurtful plants are said to be Cowbane,

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Horsetail, Death Camas (Zygadenus Elagans), Ground Cypress (Juniperus Sabina), Sneeze Weed (Heleium Autumnale), Chokecherry and all wild cherries. While these pests are to be found in each of the three provinces, it is perhaps in Manitoba that they are the most common. It is the roots of Cowbane, Death Camas, Sneeze Weed and Horsetail that are poisonous, and it is during the dry season, when the grazing stock are forced into low pasture land, or out into the swamps to drink, that most damage is caused. Here again it might be observed that the consumption of these plants is chiefly due to the scarcity of other feed.

In Saskatchewan, Water Hemlock and Stemless Loco are the only weeds known to have produced serious symptoms of poisoning. There are three species of Loco Weeds found in the prairie provinces, namely, Oxytropis Campestris, Lamberti and Splendens. The eating of these weeds is an acquired habit and the serious effect lies in chronic cases.

In Alberta the plants causing the most trouble are Death Camas, Water Hemlock, Larkspur and Loco Weed, but the provincial veterinarian estimates that the losses from poisonous plants are greater than from any other single cause. The Loco Weeds affect horses and sheep, and the Larkspur, cattle; but the most poisonous plant in the province is the Death Camas, which has its being in moist places, the animals suffering to the greatest extent being sheep.—Experimental Farms Note.

Feeding Incubator Chicks

One of our most successful incubator men gives the following instructions for feeding young chicks: "My chicks remain on the tray of the machine until they are quite dry. Then the tray is removed and they stay on the floor of the incubator for a day and one-half. Before putting any of the chicks into the brooder, it is previously heated to 100 degrees and the floor covered with fine shavings or a light sprinkling of thoroughly dried saw-dust. This tempts them to scratch and provides exercise. A board four inches outside the hover confines them so that if they lose their bearings they do not get too far away and become chilled.

"Water is before them but they get no feed for four days except broken bits of alfalfa leaves. The yoke, which was absorbed by them just before hatching, supplies all the food necessary until the fourth day. I then start them on cracked wheat. At seven days of age I give them a small quantity of high-grade beef scrap, and they are never without this until they go into the laying house in the fall. I feed nothing but broken wheat and the beef scrap until the birds are 14 days old, when by that time other grains may be substituted for half the wheat if that commodity is expensive. After the fourteenth day the amount of green feed which the chicks get may be in unlimited quantity. Lettuce is very valuable, cut grass, alfalfa or turnip tops will be found very acceptable. It reduces the cost of raising chickens to feed a dry mash of ground grain and beef scrap, but the birds do not exercise so well as when they are obliged to scratch."

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SELLING REGISTERED PERCHERON STALlion, Barnard, American, 11875; Canadian, 5870; six, June, 1920; steel grey, weighs 1,700; sure foal getter. Good condition. Has three crosses of Brillant. Imported from Missouri, 1917. Accept syndicate on reasonable terms; exchange for livestock. Bell Bros., Medicine Hat, Alta.

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN., breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-tf

FOR SALE—IMPORTED DAPPLE GREY PERcheron stallion (5817), seven years, 2,000 lbs. Sound and in good health. Sure foal getter. Has been three years on same route. Terms right. A. Fessant, Claydon, Sask. 14-7

SELLING—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALlion, Memorandum, rising 12; sire, Memento; dam, Lottie Royell by Royell. Travelled three years in this district and left 65 per cent. foals. Price $500. Apply R. A. Allan, Dalroy, Alta. 15-4

STRAYED IN DECEMBER—THREE MARES, one brown, bay and black, branded. Reward for information. Phone 189 Ring 1-4. A. R. Piper, Carberry, Man. 18-9

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALlion, nine years old, class A certificate, weight 1,800. Apply W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 17-4

FOR SALE — REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion. Cheap and on easy terms, or will exchange for work horses. R. A. Smith, Sperling, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS FROM one to three years old, sound, bred from imported stock. J. C. Hutchison, Gleichen, Alberta. 16-3

FOR SALE — PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes 50c.; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

FOR SALE—A CHOICE REGISTERED PERcheron stallion, rising three. Snap for cash, or will trade on farm or town property. A. Vater, Wadena, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR ENGINE, 15-30, Percheron stallion, registered, weighs 1,800 lbs., nine years old. James Webster, Sperling, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, five years old, 1,700. Registered. A1. D. G. Finlay, Cornucopia, Alta. 17-2

FOR SALE—HACKNEY STALLION, PRIDE OF Rock Lake, 923, raising four years. William Wright, Plumas, Man. 15-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIUM STALLION. B. A. Nauta, Box 160, Medicine Hat, Alta. 18-2

CATTLE

SELLING — HEREFORD HEIFERS AND heifer calves, Fairfax breeding; also few cows in calf and with calves at foot, by Ronald Fairfax (21511). We also have few young bulls left. Prices reasonable. All this stock has been well wintered, and are in good shape to go out on the grass. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 14-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANgus cows with calves at foot, from $250 up. Calves sired by Major of Wester Fowlis, imp., weight over the ton. Yearling heifers $135, also nine bulls $140 up. John Sim, Sunny Brae Stock Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 16-3

SELLING — TWO REGISTERED POLLED Hereford bulls, Field Marshall, by Polled Climax; calved April, 1918; weight 1,200. In fine form. Ready for service. Price $450. Polled Duke, sturdy, blocky, year-old. Price $250. Horace Hey, McCreary, Man. 18-2

SELLING — TWO REGISTERED POLLED Hereford females, rising three and five years old, with heifer calves at foot. $700 buys the four head. Richard Brigham, Maple Glen Stock Farm, Deleau, Man. 18-2

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—10 HEIFERS, ranging in age from six months to three years. Sired by Shenley Baronet 2nd (107638). Prices $175 to $500. Come and see them. Duncan Stewart, Burnbank Farm, Westbourne, Man. 17-2

GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale. Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner, Camrose, Alta.

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPIONship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-tf

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, ABOUT 18 months, De Kol strain, good order, big and growthy. Prize winner local exhibition. Pedigree furnished. Price $125. E. A. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 7-3

HOLSTEINS—SONS OF THE RICHEST BRED sire in the West. Foundation cows all have records. I guarantee to answer all enquiries. John Russell, Alix, Alta. 18-4

HAVE TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, one roan, 14 months, $150; one dark brown, 27 months, $200. The big kind. Theodor Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. Box 131.

CATTLE—(Continued)

FOR SALE—12 HEREFORD BULLS, AGES from eight to 18 months, sired by Mark Fairfax and Refiner 32nd. Further particulars W. H. Campbell, Sturgeonville, Alta. 17-5

SELLING—RED POLLED BULLS. SIRED BY half brother to world's champion cow. Hoosier Stock Farm, Galahad, Alta. 16-4

FOR SALE—FOUR RED POLLED BULLS, from good milkers. Ages from 10 months to two years. K. McLeod, Macdonald, Man. 17-2

SELLING—TWO GOOD REGISTERED SHORThorn bulls, 11 and 12 months, color red. A. McManes, Alexander, Man. 17-4

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS (D-P TYPE), gilt-edged breeding. Dr. Hopkins, Stockwell Farm, Surbiton, Sask. 15-4

TROTTER'S, BRANDON, HAVE A NUMBER of good milch cows due to freshen shortly, some with calves. Prices reasonable. Phone 3215

FOR SALE—RED POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED-POLLED bulls. E. Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 16-5

SHEEP

SELLING—400 EWES, TO LAMB ABOUT MAY 15th. D. S. Robb, 417 Grain Exchange, Phone M2800, Winnipeg, Man.

SWINE

DUROC-JERSEYS—ORDERS BOOKED FOR spring pigs. Parent stock highest quality. One, $15. Reduction for unrelated pairs or trios; seven or eight weeks; small deposit. E. A. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 16-3

SELLING — CHOICE PURE-BRED YORKshire pigs, farrowed March 17 and 28, $15 at six weeks old, pedigrees included. W. H. Lucy, Rosedale Farm, Elgin, Man. 15-4

YORKSHIRES—REGISTERED, SIX WEEKS, price $15 if taken at once. Dam weighing 900, having 19 to 21 pigs at litter; sire, weighing 600, A. N. Robb, Box 9, Marquis, Sask. 18-2

SELLING — DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, FROM large litters. Registered in purchaser's name free, either sex, $20 each. Fred Downing, Kelloe, Man.

SWINE—continued

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, MARCH LITters, unrelated pairs, $15.00 each; three January boars, $25 each. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED DUROC-Jerseys, farrowed April 17. From large, mature sows. Price $17. John Foster, Miniota, Man.

SELLING — REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, either sex, eight weeks old, $70 each. Thomas C. Wilson, Broadview, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE — REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, April farrowed, either sex, $15 each; eight weeks old. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask.

SELLING — REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA boar, 12 months old. John E. Condon, Moore Park, Man. 17-2

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FOR May delivery. $15. William H. Burrows, Lanfine, Alta. 17-3

IMPROVED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS. From large mature sows. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 16-8

TAMWORTHS — ALL AGES, EXHIBITION quality. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 15-4

STOCK—Miscellaneous

POLAND-CHINAS—BOOKING ORDERS FOR spring pigs. Sired by imported boar, reserve champion, Edmonton Spring Show, 1920. Tops, $30; general run, $25. Few ready to ship. Also Ayrshire cows, heifers and bulls. Chas. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 18-2

HAY AND FEED

HAY FOR SALE—80 TONS OF MIXED RED-TOP, 80 tons of Timothy, pressed dry, no tops or bottoms, very green, choice. $38 and 40 per ton. Will sell in one lot only. W. M. Cavers, Clearwater, Man.

POTATOES

SELLING—WEE MACGREGOR AND EVERETT potatoes, none better, $3.00 bushel. Two Barred Rock cockerels, $5.00 each. John Pinchbeck, Millerdale, Sask.

SELLING—WEE MACGREGOR SEED POtatoes, pure stock, $3.00 per bushel, sacked. James Gordon, Strome, Alta.

FOR SALE—35 BUSHELS EARLY OHIO SEED potatoes. $3.50 per bushel sacked. L. M. Pinder, McLean, Sask. 17-2

What Eggs Sell Best?

The kind of eggs the readers of The Guide are interested in are the pure-bred strains for hatching purposes. Breeding counts. Farmers have not been slow to realize this fact, and are buying from those who have classified ads in The Guide showing this class of stock.

There is no other way whereby you can, at such a low cost, reach such an extensive market as by a classified ad. in The Guide. For results to be had read the following:

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK

St. Eustache, Man.,
March 1, 1920.

I can recommend The Guide to be a fast seller. I always get good results, so am sending my ad. again this year.
THOS. SCAIFE.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE

Borden, Sask.,
February 28, 1920.

You wanted us to run our ad. for four weeks; well it is a good thing we did not, for we had enough orders by the first mail.
JOHN McCHEANE.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Edmonton, Alta.,
February 29, 1920.

I had excellent results from my ad. in The Guide re surplus stock, in fact, I had to return money as I was sold out in no time.
JOHN WATSON.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You

There should be no delay in sending us your classified ad. for insertion in The Guide. The heavy buying of eggs for hatching purposes is done about this time of the year. Get your ad. in the next issue of The Guide.

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FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERed your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 17-5

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SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited. Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4tf

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEALers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

HONEY

NEW CROP IN JULY—WEIR BROS., 60 CHESter Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 10tf

SITUATIONS

WANTED—HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS FOR unrepresented districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Fidelity Hail Underwriters, one of the very strongest, with assets exceeding $65,000,000. Cash and note settlement. Saskatchewan applications to 902 McCallum Hill Building, Regina; Alberta applications to 703 Herald Building, Calgary. The Prairies City Agencies Limited, Provincial Managers.

WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT OF ALBERTA and Saskatchewan, where not already represented, agents to write fire, livestock and hail insurance. Good contract for the right man. Apply Great North Insurance Company, Nova Scotia Bank Building, Regina, Sask. 14-8

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AN OLD KENTUCKY SMOKE—MADE FROM Kentucky leaf, nature cured and nature flavored. Ground ready for your pipe or cigarette. Mailed post paid to any address. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money returned cheerfully. State if you wish strong, medium or mild. Send money order or your personal cheque. Price $2.00 lb. Canadian Tobacco Co., Box 575, Vancouver, B.C.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1.00 HATCHing. Choice seed potatoes, Bovee, Early Ohio, Green Mountain, International prize-winners, peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50. Raspberry currant, gooseberry, strawberry plants. Write for prices. John Hamilton, Kelwood, Man. 18-2

SPIRITISM, WHAT IS IT? WHENCE IT'S source and power? For facts read special booklet: "What Say the Scriptures About Spiritism?" Postpaid, 20 cents. Bible Study Club, Box 1622, Winnipeg. 17tf

TOBACCO—CHOICEST, PURE MELLOW LEAF. Order direct from the planters, $1.00 pound, prepaid; 10 pounds, $8.50. Dealers write. Murray & Herdman, Harrow, Ontario.

FOR SALE—FALL RYE, $2.25 BUSHEL, TIMOthy seed, 18 cents lb. Pure-bred Berkshire boars, eight months, price $30. J. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

BEULAH MISSION RESCUE AND MATERnity Home for Women and Girls. Apply Matron, Box 1118, Edmonton, Alta. tf

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HOME FOR SALE IN CALGARY—WELL-built, roomy, comfortable; good grounds and location. E. M. Black, United Grain Growers, Winnipeg.

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POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUminum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral $1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, $2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, $3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, $1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS

EGGS FOR HATCHING—BRONZE TURKEYS. $7.00 for 9; Embden or African geese eggs, $5.00 for 5; Rouen or Pekin ducks eggs, $2.00 for 10, or $5.00 for 30. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario. 16-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FROM pure-bred, imported stock. Price 40 cents per egg. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 15-4

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $2.50 PER SETTING. Manitoba Agricultural College laying strain. Farm flock; free range. Record of performance for January, February, March, April, 1918, and 1919; 3,400 and 2, 925 eggs for 60 hens. George Porteous, Springside, Sask. 17-2

McOPA FARM BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM stock with generations of bred-to-lay in them, $3.00 per 15; $5.00 for 30. Satisfactory hatch or will replace. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 17-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK hatching eggs from select females. Sired by $100 rooster and from $75 hen. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; $5.00 for 30. E. McCarthy, Windthorst, Sask.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WON BRAND- on, 1919-1920. Dark matings, four firsts, four seconds, one third, two fifths, seventh, eight and silver cup. Eggs, $5.00 setting. Mrs. W. Dixon, 250 Park Street, Brandon, Man.

BARRED ROCKS, FROM HEAVIEST LAYING strain in States, $2.00 setting; four roosters, $3.00 each. Balmossie, Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask. 18-2

EGGS FROM HIGH-CLASS BARRED ROCKS, headed by Aristocrat males. Only $3.00 15, $5.00 per 30, $12 per 100. W. A. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 18-3

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, EXHI- bition pens, $5.00 for 15; $10 for 40. Farm flock, all selected birds, $3.00 for 15; $12 for 100. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax Street, Regina. 17-3

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY — ABSO- lutely pure-bred. Prize-winners. Record layers. Eggs, $4.00, $5.00 and $7.00 setting of 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 15-7

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, from prize-winners, good laying strain, $2.00 setting of 13. R. Fraser, Munson, Alta. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks. Bred from leading strains in Canada. $3.00 for 15; $5.00 for 30; $15 for 144. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 16-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $2.00 PER SETTING; three settings, $5.00. Manitoba Agriculture College laying strain N Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 17-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching from choice large, well marked birds, $3.00 15; $5.00 30. Mrs Sidney Martin, Togo, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, from choice laying stock, $2.00 and $3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. H. Bagg, Abernethy Sask. 17-2

FOR BALANCE OF SEASON, "BUSY B" BARRED Rock eggs, 15, $3.50; 30, $6.00. Lilac trees, dozen, $1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 18-5

THE BEST PAYS ALWAYS—MY PRIZE-WIN- ning Barred Rock eggs, $2.50 per 15; $12 per 100. Special pens, $3.50 per 15. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 18-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, $2.00 per 15; $6.00, 50; $10, 100. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 17-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, $2.50 PER setting 15; from prize-winning birds. Mrs. Stent, Hillside, Farm, Carlyle, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, No 1 PEN, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.75; No. 2 pen, 15, $2.00; 30, $3.75. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 17-2

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, $3.00, 15; Bronze turkey eggs, 50 cents each. Mrs. Harris Ruttle, Springside, Sask. 17-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $8.00 100; $1.50 FOR 13. All winter layers (not only March starters). E. Maire, Islay, Alberta. 17-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $2.50 PER 15; $12 PER 100. Laying strain. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, $3.00 for 15; $5.00 for 30. Mrs. H. Deneker, Lancer, Sask. 17-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, $3.00 and $2.00 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 18-2

SELLING — PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS eggs from a heavy-laying strain of choice Barred birds, $3.00 for 15. F. Lansing, Virden, Man. 18-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM prize-winning stock, 15, $3.00; 30, $5.00; 100, $15. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK EGGS, AGRI- cultural College and imported strain, $2.50 for 15. E. Medd, Adanac, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—15 EGGS $3.00. FROM MY BEAUTY pen of B.B. Rocks (cockerels all sold). R. N. Nunnemaker, Jenner Alta. 16-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS. $2.00 for 15. Arthur Tatlock, Blackfalds, Alta. 16-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching, $2.50 per 15; $13 per 100. D. Ebbers, Sturgeon Valley, Sask. 15-5

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, $2.50 setting of 15. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 17tf

BARRED ROCKS, FINE SHOW QUALITY, eggs, $5.00 setting. Willis, Boharm, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS EGGS, 15, $2.00; 45, $5.00. Mrs. McMeekin, Griswold, Man. 18-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, $2.00 per 15. H. F. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, $3.00, 15 C. H. Hand, Stettler, Alta. 17-2

WYANDOTTES

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, $2.00 per 15; $10 per 100. Record during January, February, March, 1920, for 50 pullets, 2,427 eggs. George Cleland, Bengough, Sask. 17-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL STRAIN, eggs, $2.50 setting. Also few cockerels and pullets left, $4.00 each. Order early. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 16-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS, $2.00 PER 15; $3.75 per 30. Guarantee 10 chicks. If not, will replace at $1.00 for 15. Chas. Shook, Wymark, Sask. 15-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MY BIRDS WON 65 prizes the past season. Good layers. Eggs, $3.00 per setting and up. E. H. Smart, Moosomin, Sask. 15-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—INTERNATIONAL laying contest prize winners, $5.00 and $3.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 15-4

HATCHING EGGS — PARTRIDGE WYAN- dottes from prize-winning, heavy winter-laying strain, $2.00 for 13; $3.50 for 26. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 14-8

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte eggs. Book for spring. Choice eggs from our best winter layers. We only ship the best. $2.50 for 15. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-10

MARTIN STRAIN ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes, $2.00 15, $3.50 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Edwin, Colquhoun, Waskada, Man. 17-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, PURE-BRED, GOOD layers, egg fertility high; settings $3.00 for 15. Lathwell, 1430—8th Avenue, N.W., Calgary. 17-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN STRAIN, eggs, $3.00 per 15; $5.00, 30; less than eight chicks, refill at half-price. J. L. Pinder, Bludworth, Sask. 17-8

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS— Hatching pen, No. 1, specially selected, $3.00 per setting; pen, No. 2, $2.00 per setting. George Carter, 1212 I. N., Saskatoon, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte eggs, $2.00 per setting. Mrs. Weaver, Spy Hill, Sask. 18-2

SELLING — SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs, $2.00 setting 15; $10, 100. R. Muirhead, Carberry, Man. 18-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS FROM MY 220- egg strain, trapnested, winter layers, $3.00 for 15, $5.00 for 30. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 13-6

PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs for hatching, $2.00 per setting of 15. John Sollman, Chipman, Alberta. 17-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, BRED FROM prize-winning stock, $3.00 15. Elizabeth Arnot Bradwardine, Man. 17-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, $2.00 for 15. Mrs. Mayhew, Plumas, Man. 16-4

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching, from good pure-bred stock, $3.00 per 15. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 16-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte hatching eggs, from good layers, $1.50, 15; $10, 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM good laying strain, $2.00 for 15; $4.75 for 40. L. R. Campbell, Govan, Sask. 18-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, TOM Barron's heavy-laying strain, eggs, $2.00 for 15; $6.00 for 50. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, pure bred-to-lay stock, $1.50 setting 15. Mrs. William Horsman, Roland, Man. 18-2

10 WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, LAYING, and one cockerel. Pullets, $3.00 each; cockerel, $5.00; $30 the bunch. Briggs, Waldeck, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, MAR- tin Regal strain, $1.00 setting. Mrs. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alberta.

REX'S PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES heavy laying strain, eggs, $2.00 setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-8

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, $2.00; 50 $5.00. Good utility stock. Box 227, Battleford, Sask. 17-3

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, $2.50 for 15. D. A. Goodbun, Shellmouth, Man. 17-2

MARTIN'S REGAL WYANDOTTES, $2.50 SET- ting Tipper, 10 Deschambault, St. Boniface.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RED EGGS—SWIFT CURRENT, 1920 (eight entries, seven prizes). Dark, rich red, guaranteed bred-to-lay. Special pen, no smut, headed by first prize cockerel, 15, $3.50; 30, $6.00. Free range, headed by second prize winner, $2.00 and $3.50. Advertised monthly. Mrs. Edgar Johnston, Beverley, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND RED HATCHING EGGS, PER 15, Rose Comb, $5.00, $3.50 and $2.00; single comb, $4.00 and $2.00. Write for description mating list. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 18-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from winter layers, bred from prize-winning stock, 15 for $2.50; 100 for $10. Hal. H. Henders, Cutross, Man. 17-5

RASH'S PAYSTREAK REDS (SINGLE) EXHI- bition winners, heavy egg producers, settings, $3.00; two for $5.00, prepaid. R. L. Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 17-3

COATES' REDS, BOTH COMBS, EGGS, $3.00 setting; from prize stock, extra quality, $5.00 setting, 15 eggs. Write for mating list. J. M Coates, Delisle, Sask. 17-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE COMB, HATCH- ing eggs. For size, color, egg production, none better; 15, $3.00; 30, $5.00 Robert Stowe, Minieta, Man. 18-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED UTILITY RHODE IS- land Reds, both combs; great winter layers; eggs, per setting, $1.50; single comb, $6.00 per 100. W. Jowsey, Macrorie, Sask. 18-2

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, PER setting, $2.00. Carrie Hansworth, Cutknife, Sask. 17-2

EGGS FROM EXCELLENT MATINGS, PURE- bred Rose Comb Reds, Guild's laying strain, $2.00 per 15. Miss Sayer, Grenfell, Sask. 17-2

PURE SINGLE COMB REDS, HEAVY-LAYING strain, prize-winning stock, eggs, $9.00 per 100, setting $2.00. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alt. 17-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS for hatching from selected pen, $2.50 per setting. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 15-2

ROSE COMB REDS, SPLENDID LAYERS, eggs, $2.00 15; 100 $10.00 John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-7

SELLING — RHODE ISLAND REDS, PRIZE stock eggs, $2.00 per 15; $3.75 per 30. Thos. Murray, Yellowgrass, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, $9.00 per 100; setting, $2.00. A. W. Barber, Carruthers, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from prize-winning stock, $2.75 per 15. Mrs. B. A. Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 18-3

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS, $2.00, 15; $3.50, 30. Guild strain. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 18-2

LEGHORNS

SINGLE-COMB DARK AND LIGHT BROWN Leghorn eggs for hatching. Selected stock, $4.00 per 15. Dark utility range flock, $2.00 per 15; $10 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mating list free. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 18-2

TODD BROS.' FAMOUS WHITE LEGHORNS. Selected hens showing wonderful Hogan Test for egg production. Pen is headed by fine bird whose ancestors have record of 315 eggs per year. $1.75 per setting. Box 14, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. 18-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from Tom Barron, M.A.C. pullets and cockerels, from imported stock, $2.50 for 15; $4.50 for 30, $13.50 for 100. Frank Hoddinott, Birnie, Man. 11-4

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50 SETTING; $9.00 per 100. Best British Columbia layers. Guaranteed. C. J. Wyatt, Diamond City, Alberta. 15-4

EGGS FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN Single Comb White Leghorns, $2.00 per setting; $8.00 per 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 14-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, BRED from Chicago prize winners; eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $8.50; 500, $38. Well packed. Fairview Poultry Farm, Provost, Alta. 18-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, Nels Linden's famous laying strain. They never set. 15, $3.00; 30, $5.00; 75, $10. Lovat Stock Farm, Lovat, Sask. 17-2

BARRON'S LARGE, BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN; Single Comb White Leghorns, eggs, $2.00 15, $5.00 50; $8.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 10-8

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $2.00 15; $10 100. Alf. Noton, Boissevain, Man 14-5

SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—PURE- breds. Eggs, per 15, $2.00. Eug. Gfroerer, Balcarres, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15 for $2.00; postpaid. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $1.75 per 15. Margaret Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 10-5

BARRON'S LARGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $2.00, 15; $5.00, 50; $8.00, 100. Albert Webber, Endiang, Alta. 17-3

PURE-BRED S.C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $2.00, 15. Mrs. J. H. Fast, Fielding, Sask. 17-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from selected stock, $1.50 15; $7.00, 100. H. P. Sherbak, Killam, Alta 17-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR hatching; from good laying strain; 15, $2.00; 100, $8.00. Mrs. Wagar, Franklin, Man. 18-2

S. C. BROWN OR BLACK LEGHORNS, PRIZE- winning stock; eggs, $3.00 per 15; $6.00 per 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-4

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, $2.50 per 15; $10 per 100. Allyn Barnes, Stornoway, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRON-FERRIS LAYING strain, $2.00, 15; $3.50, 30; $8.00, 100. J. Dykes, Creelman, Sask. 17-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BAR- ron's laying strain, eggs, $2.00, 15; $8.00, 100. Jessie Bond, Truax, Sask. 17-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN, ALSO WHITE LEG- horn eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-5

LAYING STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs, 15, $2.00; 50, $5.00; 100, $8.00. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 16-4

EGGS FROM TOM BARRON 282 EGG STRAIN White Leghorns, direct imported. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 18-3

SELLING—WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 15 FOR $1.25; $6.00, 100. Fred Clark, Willows, Sask. 18-3

ORPINGTONS

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. LAST call for breeding stock. Two pens, male and four females, $25 each; six cockerels, $7.00 each. Show-winning cockerels, $25; eggs, $5.00 and $10 per 15. McArthur Farm, 1330 Wolseley Avenue, Winnipeg.

SELLING—EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY large, vigorous, solid Buffs. Free range. Pure-bred Buff Orpingtons, $3.00 per setting: two settings, $5.00. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Torquay, Sask. 17-2

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, bred-to-lay; prize-winning stock. Satisfaction guaranteed, $3.00 for 15. Walter Bros., Creelman, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM Clark's noted prize-winning line. $4.00 for 15; $15, 100. Unsatisfactory settings replaced half price. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 17-2

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FINE color, genuine bred-to-lay, 10 years breeder, 15, $3.00; 60, $10. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 16-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, CHOICE utility stock, good winter layers, eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-6

McARTHUR STRAIN PURE BUFF ORPING- tons, prize-winners, $2.50 setting; $4.50 for 30. Have proved fertile. Warder, Birch Hills, Sask.

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS, $2.00 setting; three settings, $5.00. W. H. Brown, Loverna, Sask. 18-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HIGH QUAL- ity Buff Orpingtons at $3.00 per 15. A. Lherault, Box 314, Shaunavon, Sask. 18-4

BUFF ORPINGTON, SHOW AND LAYING strain, eggs, 15, $3.00; 50, $7.00; 100, $12. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 16-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, $3.00 for 15; from prize stock. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 17-4

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, $3.00 AND $5.00 per 15. Pen headed best imported cockerels. Mrs. Angus MacNaughton, Craven, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs; best winter layers, $2.50 for setting. 15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 18-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGON EGGS, FROM good stock, $2.00 for 15. Mrs. James Hood, Castor, Alberta. 18-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2.00 for 15; $5.50 for 50. Mrs. Gwyn, Vauscoy, Sask. 17-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2.50 per 15. Mrs. Coulthard, Dunrea, Man. 17-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2.00 AND $3.00 setting. W. J. Hewitt, Hazenmore, Sask. 16-3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15, $2.50. F. Sellars, Carlyle, Sask.

SUNDRY BREEDS

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY — IN WHITE Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Single Comb White Leghorns, safe arrival guaranteed. Custom hatching. Send eggs and I will hatch them for you. Have had over 25 years' experience. John C. Longmore, 11823 85th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 16-4

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES FROM SE- lected layers, chicks, $8.00 per 25; eggs, $1.50 per 15; Light Brahma eggs, $2.00 per 15. White Holland Turkeys, hardy, quick maturing, male, $8.00; female, $5.00; eggs, 25 cents each. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 18-2

DO YOUR CHICKENS KEEP YOU? OURS keep us. Do you want eggs that will hatch? Ours will. White Wyandotes and Barred Rocks from commercial egg plant, 15, $3.00; 50, $8.50; 100, $15. Regan Bros., Box 8, Cobble Hill, B.C. 17-3

HATCHING EGGS—FROM TOEW'S BRED-TO- lay White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks, with twelve generations bred-to-lay stock behind them, $2.50 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $10 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 14-10

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY BEST PENS, pure-bred Barred Rocks, 15 eggs, $3.00; 45, $8.00. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, nine eggs, $5.00. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, St. Eustache, Man. 15-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, BLUE Ringlets, from imported stock and Single Comb White Leghorns, $3.00 per setting of 15; two settings, $5.00. C. F. Brewer, Box 248, Dauphin, Man.

SELLING—S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, 1ST AND 2nd hen, 1st cockerel at Saskatoon Poultry Show. Selected eggs, 15 for $3.00; Silver Laced Wyandottes, 15 for $2.50. J. H. Irving, Strasbourg, Sask. 18-2

SILVER WYANDOTTES—EGGS FOR HATCH- ing from excellent laying strain, $2.50 setting. Mammoth Pekin ducks, eggs, $3.00 for 12; $5.00 for 24; from imported stock. V. Crook, Letellier, Man. 18-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 cents each; White Wyandottes, Guild's strain, 15 eggs, $1.50; 30 eggs, $2.50. M. Carswell, Laurier, Man. 16-3

10 SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA PUL- lets, laying, and one cockerel. Pullets, $3.00 each; cockerel, $5.00; $30 takes lot. Briggs, Waldeck, Sask.

MY ANCONAS ARE BRED TO LAY. EGGS from prize-winning stock, $3.50 per 15. Rose or single comb. R. S. Merry, Swift Current, Sask.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, COCK- erels, $3.50 each; eggs, $2.00 per setting. Robert Hallberg, Wauchope, Sask.

PURE-BRED S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS for hatching, $2.50 per setting. Mrs. A. Vansickle, Outlook, Sask.

FOR SALE — FOUR BLACK LANGSHAN HENS and one rooster, price $15. T. A. Forney, Waldeck, Sask.

WHITE LEGHORNS AND WHITE WYAN- dottes. Vigorous, heavy-laying strains. L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. Write now for illustrated catalog. 14-12

BEST BABY CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY LEG- horns and Barred Rocks. Prices right. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 8-13

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS EGGS, 15, $1.75; 100, $9.00. Chas. A. Boyd, Bethany, Man. 16-3

EGGS, $5.00 PER 15; WHITE ROCK AND BUFF Orpington, winners at Regina and Saskatoon in 1919. F. A. Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 16-4

BLACK LANGSHAN AND LIGHT BRAHMA eggs, $2.50 for 15; Bronze Turkey eggs, 35 cents each. Albert White, Fairlight, Sask. 16-3

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, $3.00, 15. HARDY Bros., Grenfell, Sask 17-2

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. The tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

SEED OATS -EVERYONE OFFERING SEED claims it to be more or less clean, but we have big, strong, tested seed oats, practically absolutely free from wild oats and all other weed seeds, and will let you be the judge and ship subject to your approval We are improving our stocks every year. Catalog free. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

SELLING—PURE RED BOBS WHEAT—SEED obtained direct from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association. Price, $10.50 per bus. bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man.

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, CLEANED AND graded at Canadian Government Elevator, Calgary, shipped by producer from elevator. 100 lb. lots, $20, including bags; 500 lb. lots, $19, including bags. Communicate John McD. Davidson, Good Luck Ranch, Coaldale, Alta. 7-4

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed, guaranteed free from mustard. Free catalog. Harris McFayden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 52tf

FOR SALE—ABOUT 40 BUSHELS RED BOBS wheat, grown on breaking, from last year's Guide seed, from Seager Wheeler, rather small and shrunk some, $7.50 bushel, bags included. Will sell in only one lot. Thos. Lusted, Swan Lake, Man. 17-2

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, EXTRA GOOD recleaned seed, $6.50 bushel, f.o.b. Glenavon. Will sell balance of my recleaned Marquis wheat grown from registered seed, at $3.25 bushel. R. C. Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask 16-4

SELLING—SEED GRAIN, RED BOBS WHEAT, beautiful sample, $10.50 bushel; Durum wheat, clearing, $4.75 bushel; seed oats, seed flax, sacks, 50 cents. Broatch Seed Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 18-2

BARLEY—500 BUSHELS, RECLEANED, $1.90. Flax seed, 70 bushels, recleaned, $6.00, good stuff; sacks at cost, f.o.b. Regent. Chas. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 17-3

BANNER SEED OATS—FREE FROM WILD oats, 95% germination. $1.25 per bushel f.o.b. Switzer Siding. Write John R. Hume, Abergeldie Stock Farm, Souris, Man. 17-2

SELLING—300 POUNDS OF PURE GRIMM'S alfalfa, 55 cents per pound, bags included. Chas. Cooper, Admiral, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED. $20 PER 100 pounds. E. A. Pahnquist, Belle Plaine, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—FALL RYE, $2.25 BUSHEL, BAGS extra. W. R. Scott, Roblin, Man. 17-3

MILLET GOLDEN HUNGARIAN MIXED— Yielded four ton per acre, 1919. $8.50 per 100, bags included. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 16-3

SELLING—FALL RYE, CLEANED, $2.50 BUS-hel. Timothy seed, 100 pound lots, $15, bags included. Samples on request. Jas. A. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 16-4

TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN, HIGH GERMINA-tion, 18 cents. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 14-6

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE Bloom. $20 per bushel f.o.b. Sintaluta, bags extra. W.G. Hill & Sons, Sintaluta, Sask. tf

FOR SALE—GENUINE GRIMM'S ALFALFA seed, Saskatchewan grown, 80 cents per pound. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED; BAGS not included, $2.50 bushel, f.o.b. Wadena, Sask. Memzip Perron.

SELLING — 60-DAY OATS. POMEROY, Roblin, Man. 14-8

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 18½ CENTS lb. E. F. Leitch, Elm Creek, Man.

BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND BAGged, 22½ cents pound. Hunter, Oyen, Alta.

FARM LANDS

261-ACRE FARM WITH FOUR HORSES, 20 cows, tools; 130 acres fields high cultivation, 40-cow spring-watered pasture, wood lot, 300 apple trees, other fruit; 300 sugar maples; two-story, 10-room house, 100-ft. barn, running water, silo, other buildings; retiring owner throws in horses, cows, 30 hogs, poultry, all machinery, tools, for $14,700, easy terms. Details, page 32, Strout's Spring Catalog, Bargains, 33 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

OKANAGAN FRUIT FARMS—10 ACRES ALL planted in orchard, apples, plums, pears and prunes, good six-room house, new barn and chicken house, beautifully located in the Kelowna district. Mare, democrat, harness, implements, tools and household furniture. $7,000 Also five acres, three in fruit trees, good six-room house, wired for electric light, and outbuildings. Price includes poultry and furniture. $4,000. Pemberton & Son, Kelowna, B.C. 18-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplies without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg

FARM LANDS—Continued

200 ACRES, UNIMPROVED, JOINING TOWN of Bawlf, Alta. Splendid land and good location for stock, grain or dairy farm. Price only $35 per acre, small cash payment, balance on easy payments or crop payment plan. W. J. McNamara, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—QUARTER-SEC-tion, 3½ miles from Radville, Sask., in good district; encumberance $650. Value $2,400. Will exchange for steam threshing engine in good repair and cattle and sheep. Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask.

175 ACRES GOOD FARM LAND, 25 MILES south-east of Lacombe, one mile from railroad town; ¼ mile from school; good well; good improvements. $60 acre. Reasonable terms. For full particulars write J. B. Cundiff, Haynes, Alta. 16-9

SELLING—960 ACRES, $40 PER ACRE. GOOD location, $15,000 improvements, half under cultivation. Enough cash down to cover one crop, balance over 20 years. For further particulars apply to owner, W. E. Ross, Route 1, Clive, Alta.

KOOTENAY VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA— Ranches from five to 500 acres, improved or unimproved, orchard, or cattle or general farming. Write for full information to N Wolverton, Nelson, B.C 17-6

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY AND QUILL Plains lands are in greater demand this year than ever before. Write us for literature, maps, etc. T. F. Thompson Agencies, Offices, Nokomis and Lanigan, Sask. 18-4

NEW YORK STATE FARMS—SEND FOR complete list of farms for sale. Stock and tools included on most of them. All sizes and prices. Address Mandeville Real Estate Agency, Inc. Dept. 3B, Olean, N.Y. 18-4

WANTED — SALEABLE FARMS FROM owners only. Have cash buyers. Give location and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo. 18-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION ON BULK-ley River, B.C., 50 yards from station, small shack and stable; some Timothy. $1,800 cash; $2,000 time. E. A. Best, Carbon, Alta.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH. no matter where located Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 9x7

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—RUMELY STEAM ENGINE, 36-H.P. Ideal separator, 40-64 Cockshutt engine gang plow, 12-bottom, both stubble and breaker bottoms, land packer. All in good condition. Price on application. W. A. McPhail, Box 202, Swift Current, Sask. 18-4

SELLING—GRAND DETOUR TRACTOR power lift, four-bottom, 14 inch stubble plow, set extra shares, independent lift. First-class condition. $425 cash. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 17-2

FOR SALE—34 - 56 RUMELY SEPARATOR with Garden City feeder; 18-horse Gaar-Scott steam engine; also 10-furrow P & O engine gang. Cheap for cash. Will sell separately. A. O. McGorman, Arden, Man. 18-2

SALE OR TRADE FOR OATS—26-32 FARQU-har rake separator on extended sills, hand-feed, straw carrier. Also eight H.P. Fairbanks-Morse type N oil engine, Bosch magneto and clutch pulley. Box 11, Paynton, Sask.

SELLING—HART-PARR PLOW WITH SELF lift, seven disc, $300. Also Oliver four-furrow stubble bottoms, only 14 inches. $150 cash. Norman Smith Bobarm, Sask.

FOR SALE—15-H.P. CASE STEAM TRACTOR, 125-lb. pressure; rebuilt; good as new. Will consider part cattle. I. W. Broughton, Red Deer, Alberta. 16-4

SELLING — COCKSHUTT TANDEM ENGINE disc, 18-32. Used one season. Excellent condition. $160. F.o.b. Eastend, Sask. Harry Ostlund. 16-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—15-30 GAS TRACTOR. In first-class condition. Will trade for 20-horse steam in good condition or sell reasonable. J. E. Andrew, Girvin, Sask.

SELLING—15-30 RUMELY OILPULL ENGINE six-furrow Rumely gang, 28-44 Advance separator, 10-drum oil tank; all in good running order. Apply Box 97, Kirriemuir, Alta. 17-2

SELLING CHEAP—NEW AVERY SELF-GUIDE 18-36 tractor, five stubble shears, B.X. 14, four breaker shears, S.P. 27 for Avery plow. Box 313, Mortlach, Sask. 17-2

FOR SALE—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL TRAC-tor and P. & O. five beam plow. $800. Glenn Carpender, Irricana, Alberta. 17-2

SELLING—MANITOBA POWER WIND MILL, in good condition, for $100. J. A. Janes, Aiktow, Sask. 18-2

A SNAP—32 - 54 SEPARATOR WITH BAGGER, feeder, blower and belts, $225. Caboose on trucks, $75. H. L. Gerow, Beresford, Man.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT OF DRILLING TOOLS. Will sell the whole lot for $260. Apply W. de Ruyter, Raymore, Sask.

The nine largest cities in the United States contain over 12,500,000 people or over one-eight of the population of that country. Their gross revenue amounts to $440,000,000 per year. They are assessed at $14,000,000,000 and are creating land values at the rate of from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 a year.

The farming population of the United States is estimated to be now 35 per cent. of the total. Forty years ago it was 70 per cent. and ten years ago 55 per cent.

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

No locality of which we know has a better record for high average crop production. Ours is not a one-year record. The wise investor demands that his purchase must be located right as to transportation, climate, markets, and that it must produce standard crops in general use with a high record of continuous production, and of crop valuation at the farm. No more safe and sane selection can be made than in the Judith Basin, in Fergus County, Montana. We will gladly send you full information regarding farms and ranches which we own and offer for sale on easy terms of payment.

Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box X-1405, LEWISTOWN, MONTANA.

The Report for 1919

of The Great-West Life Assurance Company is now in print, and will be mailed to any interested person on request.

It records a year of remarkable success—success founded upon twenty-seven years of remarkable

RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Over $212,000,000 of Insurance is now held in force by

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "I" HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG

Which way do YOU talk?

Was your crop "no good" last year, or (weather considered) a satisfactory one? Well, if you had a "no-good" crop because of the gophers you should count on a worse one this year! Dry weather last season is going to make your farm produce more gophers, and faster in 1920, than you can produce grain.

To get a good crop this year you must head off the gophers. Kill 'em! Begin killing 'em as soon as they come! You can't kill 'em too quick. And the best way to kill 'em is to use

Kill-Em-Quick

Kill-Em-Quick is a time-tested poison. It is ***great strength,*** wrapped up in ***a small package.*** You will pay dear for it if you use anything else. Kill-Em-Quick is approved by the Manitoba Agricultural College and the best Canadian farmers. Ask those who use it!

100-acre size **$1.20**

40-acre size **60c**

You can absolutely rely on what Kill-Em-Quick does. It's no gamble. It's a sure thing. It works. You'll be glad you have used it at the end of the season! Buy it at once!

A $1.20 package takes care of 100 acres and will save you probably from $400 to $,1000. Gophers destroy from 2 to 10 bushels per acre.

We are offering cash prizes of $250 to Boys and Girls of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba under 21 years living on farms, who will take the best photographs of dead gophers killed by our Kill-Em-Quick.

Go to your Druggist or Dealer in town and get one of the Contest Banks for your son or daughter. If you can't get a blank, or can't get Kill-Em-Quick, write us and we'll send you some blanks and mail you direct and ***post paid*** a package of Kill-Em-Quick on receipt of the quoted price!

Kill-Em-Quick Co. (Canada) Ltd., Regina, Sask.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, April 30, 1920.

OATS.—There is nothing new in the coarse grain situation this week, except that prices have again gone to higher levels. The opening of navigation on the Great Lakes made practically no change in market conditions. Cash demand for oats is good, particularly for lower grades. Compared with closing prices for a week ago our May futures show 3¼ cents advance.

BARLEY.—The feature in the local market has been the advance in July delivery price, as compared with May price. The reason for this is the lack of demand for 4 C.W. grade, which is applicable on May contracts. There is an excellent demand for 3 C.W. and low grades.

FLAX.—There was a sharp recovery in prices early in the week due to new labor troubles in Argentine ports. Later advices, stating that these troubles were being settled, caused an easier tone in markets on this continent. May futures in Winnipeg market are 7¾ cents higher than a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	April 26 to May 1						Week Ago	Year Ago
	26	27	28	29	30	1		
Oats—								
May	112	111	111½	109¾	111¼	113	109½	74¾
July	103¾	102¾	103½	101¾	103¼	104¾	101¾	76¾
Barley—								
May	167½	166	166¾	164½	164⅞	165½	165½	108⅛
July	165¼	164	165⅛	163¼	165	156	163¾	110¼
Flax—								
May	514	515	512	504	501½	505	512	386
July	507	510	508½	501½	499¾	501¾	505	381

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

April 29.

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $3.15 to $3.35; No. 1 northern, $3.10 to $2.88; No. 1, $2.79 to $2.82; No. 2 amber, 2 red, $2.85 to $2.95; No. 3 dark northern, $3.00 to $3.25; No. 3 northern, $2.95 to $3.05; No. 3 red, $2.80 to $2.90. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, $3.00; No. 1 hard, $2.80 to $2.90. Durum—No. 1 amber, $2.82 to $2.88; No. 1, $2.79 to $282; No. 1 amber, $2.80 to $2.86; No. 2, $2.77 to $2.80; No. 3 amber, $2.77 to $2.81; No. 3, $2.74 to $2.77. Oats—No. 2 white, $1.00¾ to $1.01¼; No. 3 white, $1.00¼ to $1.01¼; No. 4 white, 97¾c to 99¾c. Barley—Choice to fancy, $1.63 to $1.68; medium to good, $1.54 to $1.62; lower grades, $1.38 to $1.53. Rye—No. 2, $2.04 to $2.05. Flaxseed—No. 1, $4.63 to $4.68.

Wheat in Great Northern and Northern Pacific cars, generally subject to five cents discount.

Grain Still in Country

The quantity of wheat and wheat flour expressed as wheat in Canada on March 31, 1920, was about 77,324,000 bushels, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics returns. The quantity last year was 118,534,000 bushels, about 77,000,000 bushels in 1918 and 126,000,000 in 1917. The 1920 total comprises 35,989,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 34,837,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 6,498,000 bushels in transit by rail. There were 146,074,000 bushels of oats and oat products in Canada on March 31, this year. The total quantity of barley is returned as 15,947,600 bushels. Of flax seed the total in Canada on March 31, 1920, was 2,094,000 bushels. As compared with last year, the quantities in stock at the end of March are considerably less in the case of wheat, oats and barley. The quantity of flax is about 177,000 bushels less.

Reports of crop correspondents show that the total wheat production of 1919, 18 per cent, or 34,837,000 bushels remain in farmers' hands on March 31, 1920. Last year the proportion was 17 per cent. and in 1918 was 14 per cent., in each case about 32,000,000 bushels. Of the other field crops the proportions and quantities estimated in farmers' hands at the close of the fiscal year were:

Oats, 31 per cent., or 123,090,000 bushels; barley, 20 per cent., or 11,024,000 bushels; rye, 19 per cent., or 1,936,000 bushels; flax, 26 per cent., or 1,400,000 bushels.

The stock of potatoes in farmers' hands on March 31, totalled 31,646,000 bushels, or 25 per cent. compared with 32,836,000 last year, and 24,130,500 bushels in 1918.

Of the total wheat crop of 1919, which was 193,260,400 bushels, 94 per cent., or 182,130,000 was of merchantable quality. Last year the proportions of other crops of 1919 estimated to be of merchantable quality were as follows:

Oats, 90 per cent.; barley, 89 per cent.; rye, nine per cent.; buckwheat, 83 per cent.; flax, 93 per cent.; potatoes, 77 per cent.

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The long, cold winter means no grass, lack of warm sunshine and fresh air for your stock. This confinement will depreciate the value of your cattle, will lessen production and your cattle will take longer to get back to normal in the spring.

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Also try the **Blue Cross Stock Food Tonics, Brown Liniment and White Liniment, Colic Cures, Poultry Tonics, Hoof Ointment, Physic Balls** and other **Blue Cross Farm Remedies.**

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The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending Friday, April 30, 1920, as follows:

Cattle, 1,198; calves, 147; hogs, 1,232; sheep, 88.

Receipts during the past week have been fairly steady, with just sufficient coming on the market to fill requirements. Result has been good, steady prices have been maintained, and we look for a continuation of firm prices unless some heavy runs should come on the market; this, however, is not anticipated. All price records on the Union Stock Yards for the week were broken today when ye sold two co-operative loads from Rocanville Grain Growers' Association at the following prices:

Four steers at $16.00, one steer at $14.00, three steers at $13.00, two steers at $15.50, two steers at $13.50, one steer at $14.50, one heifer at $13.50, one bull weighing 2,460 pounds at $11.00. Balance of shipment ranged in price from $8.25 to $13.00.

This shipment netted $5,595.63, and made a record that will be hard to beat. Every animal showed evidence of careful feeding and good breeding, and were a credit to the men responsible for shipping. The above will give some idea of what can be done in the way of feeding, and also the prices that can be secured if the quality is there.

There are very few unfinished cattle coming forward, especially of the light kind; it is comparatively easy yet however to pick up good quality, heavy feeders, weighing around 950 to 1,000 pounds, at prices ranging from $10.50 to $11.50.

In the sheep and lamb section there is practically nothing to report, as receipts are practically nil.

The hog market feels some stronger, packers and dealers buying a little more keenly; quotation at time of writing for selects is $20 per cwt.

Do not forget to have Health Certifcate accompany every cattle shipment. See that the same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	$12.50 to	$15.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	11.50 to	12.50
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	10.00 to	11.00
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	9.00 to	9.50
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	8.00 to	9.00
Choice fat heifers	11.00 to	13.00
Good to choice cows	9.00 to	12.00
Fair to good cows	7.00 to	9.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to	5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to	8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to	7.00
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to	9.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to	7.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to	15.00
Sheep	6.00 to	12.00
Veal calves	7.50 to	15.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	$10.00 to	$11.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	8.50 to	10.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to	110.00
Fair milkers and springers	65.00 to	85.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered		$20.00
Lights	$14.00 to	18.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.		19.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	15.25 to	17.25
Medium sows		15.25
Stags and boars	7.50 to	13.00

CALGARY

The Livestock Department, U.G.G., quote as follows:

Receipts: This week's, cattle, 1,016; hogs, 745; sheep, 247. Last week's: Cattle, 1,168; hogs, 580; sheep, 355. Year ago: Cattle, 1,874; hogs, 1,034; sheep, 364.

CATTLE—Receipts were exceptionally light throughout the week, and practically the entire offerings were but choice cattle. Choice steers made from $13.25 to $14.25, medium steers $12.00 to $13.00, and plain butcher steers $10.00 to $11.50. Cows and heifers sold steadily, with a top of $13.25, the bulk of the good ones going from $11.00 to $12.00, medium $10.00 to $11.00, and common butcher cows $8.00 to $9.00. There were no bulls or canners on safe, and we quote prices steady, choice butcher bulls $8.00 to $9.00, bolognas $5.50 to $7.00, canners $2.00 to $3.50 and cutters $4.00 to $6.00. Stocker cattle were conspicuous by their absence and prospects are for stronger prices. Choice feeder steers $9.50 to $11.00, stockers $8.50 to $10.00. There were numerous enquiries for stocker cows and heifers, and real good stuff would sell readily at around eight cents. No offering of veal, and prices would rule about the same as last week, top $10.00 to $12.00. Plain calves $8.00 to $10.00.

Top price on cattle a year ago, $15.50.

HOGS—Receipts fair, and the quality of most of the offerings was very good. Market opened on Wednesday at $21.50, Thursday advanced to $21.75, with one exceptionally fine load of hogs sold by us for Mr. Ferguson, of Hobbema, at 50 cent premium. Competition was good on Friday and hogs sold at $22.00.

Top price on hogs a year ago, $22.65.

SHEEP—No receipts.

HIDES—Market very unsteady. We quote green or frozen butchered hides 17 to 19 cents, green or frozen bull hides 13 to 15 cents, green or frozen fallen hides 15 to 16 cents, butchered kip skins 19 to 20 cents, fallen kip skins 17 to 18 cents, butchered calf hides 32 to 35 cents, fallen calf hides 25 to 30 cents, horse hides $6.50 to $7.00, flint dry hides up to 32 cents and rough or fallen flint dry hides up to 25 cents.

It is doubtful if packers will buy their cattle next week as cheap as they have done, as the real good stuff is getting scarce, and there is a steady demand for choice cattle. Stockers were very scarce and our orders are necessarily held over pending heavier receipts. We are now settled in our new offices at Room 206 Exchange Building, and shall be pleased to see our shippers at any time.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Lower, dealers quote 44½-45½c delivered, cases returned. Jobbing, 50c. Retail specials, 58c; ordinary 53c.

REGINA—Receipts increasing slightly, dealers paying 48-48½c straight, reported some dealers paying 49½c. Retailing 50c.

SASKATOON—Dealers paying 46½c delivered, cases free. Jobbing 48-49c. Retailing, 50c.

EDMONTON—Country shippers receive 45-46c, straight receipts f.o.b Edmonton.

CALGARY—Market higher, country stores receive 47½c; graded price, 50-41c. Jobbing, ones, 51c; twos, 45c. Retailing, 55-60c.

Anticipate Higher Price

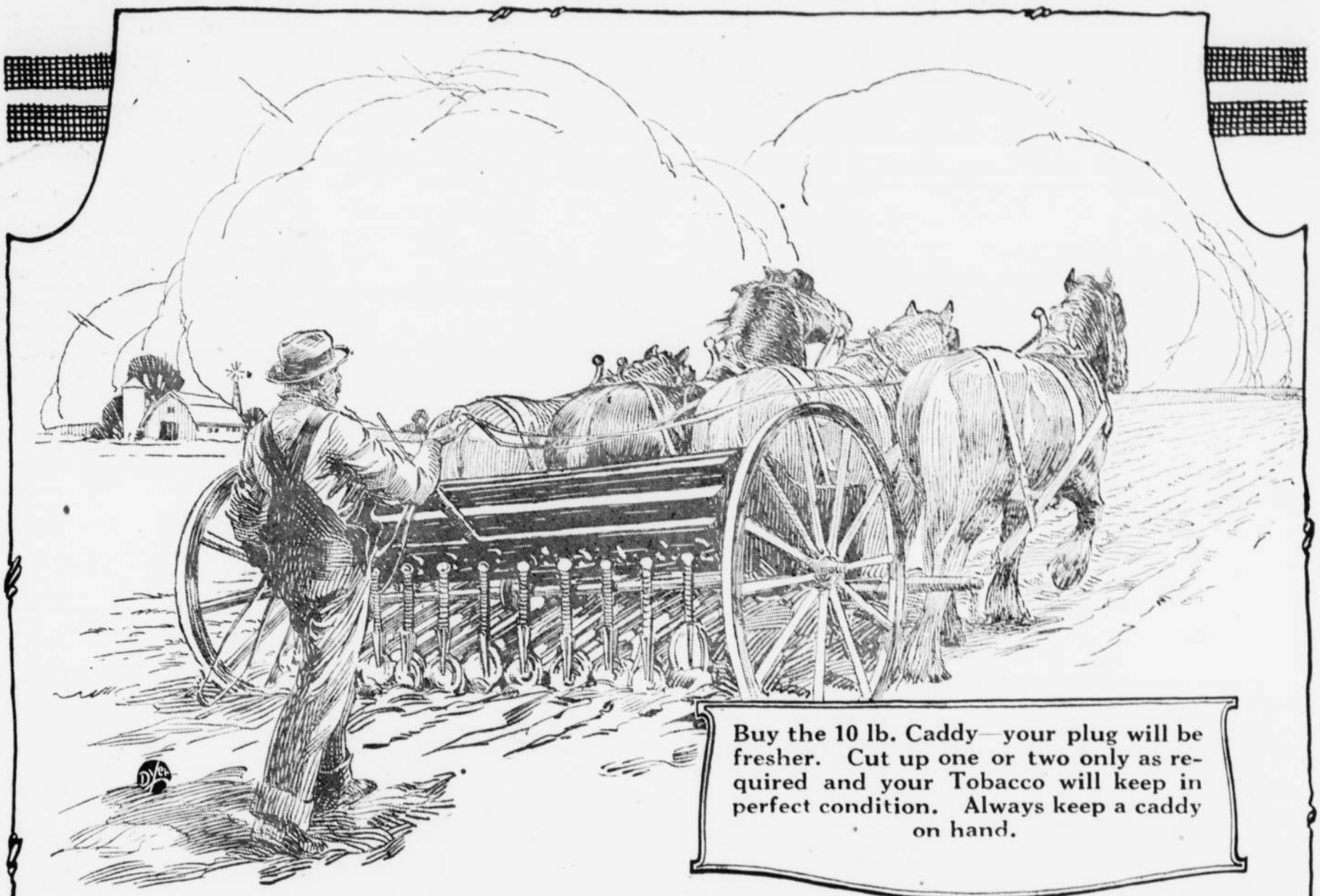
Ottawa, April 29.—There is every prospect of an early and considerable increase in the price of sugar, it was announced today by a man closely in touch with the market. The present price, high as it is, is based on the former cost price of the raw product in Cuba. Counting all the costs to the grocery store, and basing them on the new Cuban price, a pound of sugar is now worth a little over 29 cents. The fact that people are not paying so much is because the refineries are still using the stocks for which they paid the lower price, it was said. The price, it was stated, will soon be 30 cents a pound.

Sugar Selling at 32 Cents

Chicago, April 29.—Sugar reached the highest price on record in Chicago today, according to commission men, when a 1,000-pound lot sold for 32 cents a pound wholesale. Buyers attempted to obtain more by offering 32 cents, but there was none for sale.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 26th to May 1st, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS 2 CW	OATS 3 CW	OATS Ex1Fd	OATS 1 Fd.	OATS 2 Fd.	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	BARLEY Fd.	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	FLAX 3 CW	RYE 2 CW
April 26	171	111¾	108¾	109¼	108¾	107¼	180½	162¾	155½	155½	514	509	444	227½
27	171	111	108	108	107½	106½	179	161½	154	154	515	510	445	227
28	171	111½	108½	108½	108	107	179¾	162	156¼	156¼	512	507	442	226
29	171	109¾	106¾	106¾	106¼	105¼	177½	160	154½	154½	504	499	434	222
30	171	111¼	108¼	108¼	107¾	106¾	178¾	159¾	155¾	155¾	504½	500½	434½	222¾
May 1	171	113	110	110	109½	108½	179½	160½	156	156	505	500½	435	226
Week ago	171	109¼	106¼	106¾	106¼	104½	178	160¼	153½	153½	512	506	442	...
Year ago	179	75	72	72	69¼	62¼	106¼	100¼	94	94	381	374½	...	160



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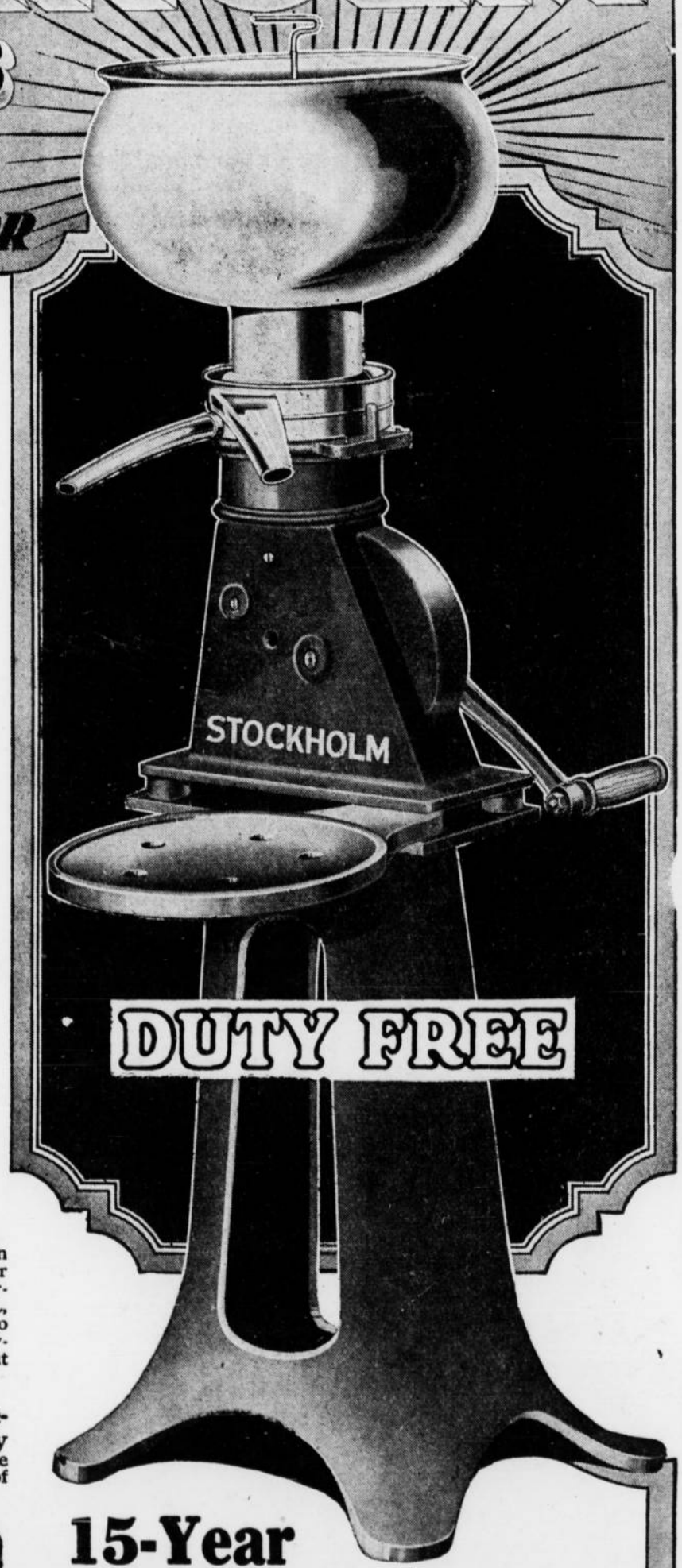

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